Weather
Fine hot weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.1 and the minimum 69.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 97.2 and 78.1.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

Today's paper consists of 44 pages in three sections

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BUDAPEST CABINET NAMED; RUMANIANS REPLY TO ALLIES

Lovactii Premier; Count Andrassy, Minister Of Foreign Affairs

PARIS SUSPICIOUS

Connection Seen Between Invasion Of Troops And The Archduke

NOTE DEFENSIVE

Offenders Of Bolshevist Regime In Hungary To Be Punished

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 13.—The Budapest correspondent of the Acht Uhr Abendblatt states that a new Ministry has been formed, as follows:

Premier—Lovactii.

Minister for foreign Affairs—Count Julius Andrassy.

Minister for Agriculture—Szabo.

Minister for War—General Friedrich.

Minister for Commerce—Carami.

Minister for People's Welfare—Peidel.

Minister for Education—Huszaur.

Views In Paris

Paris, August 13—Nearly all the Paris papers hope for a satisfactory understanding on the Hungarian situation. It is obvious that the recognition of the Archduke's government is closely connected with the Rumanian question and it will be necessary to watch the elections suggested by the Archduke.

The Rumanian replies to the notes of the Supreme Council with regard to the occupation of Budapest have been received. It is understood that they are conciliatory in nature and that the Rumanian officers in Budapest have been instructed immediately to communicate with the Allied generals with a view to avoiding complications.

To Punish Offenders

Copenhagen, August 13.—A message from Budapest states that the Public Prosecutor announces that proceedings have been begun against the individuals charged with crimes during the Bolshevik dictatorship. This is taken to mean that Bela Kun and his associates will be charged with incitement to murder, robbery, etcetera.

Bela Kun In Custody

Berlin, August 12.—A message from Vienna states that the Government has been advised from Paris that it will be responsible for the person of Bela Kun, who will be called to account for the crimes committed during the Soviet regime in Hungary.

Feeding Children

Paris, August 12.—The American Relief Commission has begun feeding 20,000 children in Budapest. This does not involve any relaxation of the food blockade of Hungary.

London, August 13.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a question, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the Allies have not yet granted recognition to the new Hungarian Government.

FRANCE WILL DISTRIBUTE PURCHASED U.S. SUPPLIES

Believed Disposal Of Foods Will Go Far To Solve Present Crisis

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 13.—A meeting took place at the French Ministry of Food Supplies in connection with the distribution for public consumption of the American army foodstuffs purchased by the French government. No speculation will be allowed. It is thought this will go far to solve the present crisis.

U.S. MAIL OUT TODAY

A supplemental mail to catch the Pacific Mail steamer Colombia will be closed at the American Post Office at noon today. The stamp and registry windows will be open between 10 a.m. and noon.

Woman Sinn Fein Chief Is Again Arrested

Countess Markievicz.

Countess Markievicz, prominent Sinn Fein leader and a member of Parliament, was arrested in Dublin and taken to Cork under escort, according to a despatch from Dublin. Countess Georgiana Markievicz has been the leading female figure in the Sinn Fein movement. She took part in the Dublin rebellion in 1916 and was sentenced to penal servitude for the role she played. She was released under the general amnesty, but was rearrested in May, 1918, and interned. This photo of the Countess was taken upon her release from prison early this year.

Lord Grey Takes Post In Washington Until Ambassador Is Named

Permanent Appointment Will Be Made Early Next Year

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 13.—In the House of Commons at question time Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that, pending the appointment of a permanent Ambassador, which would be made early next year, Lord Grey of Falloden had consented to go on a mission to Washington to deal expressly with questions arising in connection with peace. He felt sure the House would share in the warm appreciation felt by the Government of Lord Grey's patriotic action, which the Government was of opinion that it would be of the highest value in its influence on the relations between the two governments and peoples.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Government would be only too glad if Lord Grey would accept the post permanently but everyone knows Lord Grey's disabilities and would share in the satisfaction at his present action.

Report In Lobby

London, August 13.—There was an impression in the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday evening that Viscount Grey had accepted the post of Ambassador at Washington.

GERMANY'S FUTURE PLANS OUTLINED BY ERZBERGER

Creation Of Merchant Marine To Be Undertaken, He Tells Weimar Assembly

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 12.—A message from Weimar states that in the National Assembly, Herr Erzberger outlined the Government's financial reorganisation policy and mentioned its intention to proceed immediately with the creation of a mercantile fleet and also to make state advances to Germans abroad. The nation must raise 25 million marks of annual taxation. In view of the necessity to raise enormous sums foodstuffs could not remain unburdened.

New Bavarian Constitution

Copenhagen, August 12.—A message from Bamberg states the Bavarian Diet, by 165 votes to 3, has adopted the new constitution of the Free State of Bavaria. A proposal to abolish titles of nobility was rejected.

Allies Have Not Helped, Says Kolchak, And Intimates That He Is Ready To Quit

Had Assistance Pledged Been Given, He Asserts, Task Would Have Been Achieved; Tells Of Offer Emanating From Certain Power

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 14.—Reuter's Agency learns from the Russian Press that at the end of July, at Omsk, Admiral Kolchak addressed a meeting of Allied representatives, including General Janin, Sir Charles Eliot, Mr. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, and other diplomats.

The Admiral pointed out that when he assumed the burden of supreme power and responsibility at an extremely critical moment he had been advised and encouraged to do so by Russia's allies, who promised to help him in every way in his struggle against Bolshevism. The Allies had not, however, done as much as he considered necessary to render him sufficient assistance in spite of the fact that he had always observed an attitude of scrupulous loyalty towards every one of the Allied Powers.

He had avoided all separate agreements with particular Powers which might have created dissension or jealousy among the Allies and had but recently refused an extremely favorable offer emanating from a certain Power, fearing that his acceptance of it might disturb the existing harmony, he said.

Is Facing Crisis

He had been waiting, the Admiral continued, all along for adequate assistance and he was sure that had it been forthcoming in time his task would have been achieved long ago. At the present moment the Omsk Government was facing a new crisis, and the situation was a serious one.

Under these circumstances, the Admiral considered it his duty to tell the Allies quite frankly that if they did not show in the near future less indecision and procrastination in their dealings with the Omsk Government, he, the Supreme Ruler, would be unable to bear any longer the responsibility for Russia's future and that the question of appointing General Denikin as his successor might soon arise.

Admiral Kolchak, continuing his address, said that the Omsk Government, besides foodstuffs and ammunition, was in need of financial help and concluded by indicating the manner in which assistance could be rendered.

His Views Accepted

The British and French representatives approved what had been said by Admiral Kolchak and agreed that further procrastination was out of the question. The representatives of America and Japan, after having consulted their respective Governments, made similar declarations and promised that the Admiral's requests would be acceded to.

Soon afterwards the whole Diplomatic Corps sent an official note to the Supreme Ruler expressing the hope of the Allies that Admiral Kolchak should remain at the head of the Government and persevere in the task of reestablishing Russia by crushing Bolshevist tyranny. The Allied Powers signified their readiness immediately to provide the additional supplies demanded by the Admiral, and the Diplomatic Representatives further decided that the conditions of a substantial loan to

(Continued on Page 4)

PARTITION OF THRACE TAKEN UP AT PARIS

Proposed Solution Of Problem Opposed By Venezelos Who Has Another Plan

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 13.—The Supreme Council has taken an important step towards the solution of the Thrace question.

A scheme for the partition of the country on the following lines is generally favored:

The most easterly portion of Thrace, with Adrianople and the Black Sea coast, would form part of the future International State of Constantinople. In Central Thrace a wide corridor would be demarcated running from the Bulgarian frontier to the sea, including the port of Dedeagatch: this would be made an international state under the League of Nations and through it Bulgaria would have access to the Aegean Sea.

Western Thrace would go to Greece, with the exception of a small area adjoining the Bulgarian frontier of 1912, which would be given to Bulgaria.

The Greek Premier, M. Venezelos, has not agreed with this solution and has an alternative scheme which has not found acceptance with all the Powers.

The alternative scheme formulated by the Greek Premier, M. Venezelos regarding Thrace proposes to internationalise Thrace under the League of Nations Commission, which will also control the railway from Dedeagatch to Bulgaria, thus ensuring the access of Bulgaria to the Aegean.

M. Venezelos claims for Greece the whole of Thrace from the present Greek frontier to a line drawn from the head of the Gulf of Saros to Midia, on the Black Sea, because the Greeks here outnumber the Bulgarians by five to one.

It is understood that this alternative solution is approved by France, Great Britain and Italy but America dissents. M. Venezelos some weeks ago telegraphed a statement of his base to President Wilson, who has not replied.

Republic Of Austria

Paris, August 12—The Supreme Council has decided to recognise new Austria as the Austrian Republic, not as German-Austria.

BRITISH LABOR BODIES OPPOSE DIRECT ACTION

Decision Of Triple Alliance Due To General Opposition Of Unionists

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—A conference of the Triple Alliance today passed a resolution that, in view of the changed conditions as well as the changed attitude of the Government towards the proposals of the Triple Alliance, the policy of direct action should be postponed.

Reasons For Action

London, August 13.—Labor correspondents agree that the decision of the Triple Alliance was due to the unqualified opposition of prominent trade Unionists inside and outside the Alliance and the growing evidence of opposition to direct action in the mining districts, pointing to the danger of a disastrous split which would wreck the Alliance if the campaign was persisted in.

Yesterday's decision of the executives is expected to be endorsed by the Conference of delegates to which it will be referred.

The admission of defeat by the Yorkshire Miners' Council is attributed to the revulsion of the strikers in favor of a resumption of work after the expenditure of £300,000 of strike pay had caused the Union funds to run low while the high prices were causing hardships.

YORKSHIRE MINE STRIKE BELIEVED TO BE OVER

Council's Action In Ordering Men Back To Work Will Probably End Trouble

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—The Yorkshire Miners' Council has recommended the men to return to work. It is understood that this virtually ends the strike.

CABLE TO MANILA BROKEN

The Shanghai-Manila line of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company is again interrupted, it is announced by the company. "Urgent" service has been suspended and filing via India is recommended. It is stated that the break in the line is located about 17 miles outside Woosung and the cableship left yesterday afternoon to make repairs. It is hoped to have traffic resumed within a few days.

Minister Pichon Heads The New 'Big Four'

The new Council of Four, consisting of Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister; Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State; Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, and Tomasso Tittoni, Italian Foreign Minister. M. Pichon will be chairman of the council. It is probable that the new council will outline the method of procedure of the peace conference, which is likely to undergo many changes.

Police To Get Pay Increase Effective From May First

Ranks From Constable To Chief Inspector, Inclusive, Will Receive Increases Varying From Taels 10 To Taels 40 Monthly

An increase in pay for all ranks of police from constable to chief inspector, inclusive, and extra concessions for the men have been ordered by the Municipal Council, it was learned yesterday. The rise in pay is to date from May first of this year.

The foreign branch of the police department is to be restored to its pre-war strength inside of six months, it is announced. Twenty-four recruits are on the way from England and with the 35 now in training at Gordon Road Depot and former employes returning to Shanghai from war service, the 1914 strength of 210 will be reached soon after the first of the year.

The increase in pay varies with the rank, there is a change in the long-leave salaries and married men are to receive five percent of their salaries for each child, not to exceed two children, and travel allowance will also extend to the families of married men.

Under the new arrangement a long leave of seven months will be allowed at the end of each five years' service. Full pay plus quarters' allowance will be given to men on vacation and first-class round-trip passage is to be allowed inspectors and superior ranks. Men rating sergeant or below will receive second-class passage. Married men to receive similar privileges for their wives and two children.

The 1916 scale allowed round-trip passage and six months full pay or nine months half pay for men on leave. Employes of the department now on vacation will be allowed to remain nine months on half salary if they desire.

A hospital allowance of Taels 3 per day, medical attendance and surgical dressings are to be paid by the Council. These privileges also extend to wives and two children.

Recruits in England are to be allowed £10 instead of £5 as outfit bonus, it is understood. Men who remain in the police department six years and who desire to resign will receive passage to England if they leave with the consent of the Municipal Council and render satisfactory service.

New Ranks Of Superintendent

A new rank of superintendent, carrying with it a salary of Taels 400 per month, will be made and there is to be a change in designation of the five superior officers, it is understood. Captain K. J. McEuen will be known as Commissioner, Major A. H. Hilton Johnson as Deputy Commissioner and there will be three Assistant Commissioners: Captain E. I. M. Barrett, M. O. Springfield and R. M. J. Martin. No appointments to the rank of superintendent have been announced.

The following summary shows the scale of pay from May first and the former salaries paid the various ranks by the council:

Constable—Taels 105 monthly rising by increases of Taels five per month every 18 months. Maximum pay Taels 120.

Under the scale in effect since 1916, third class constables received Taels 85 monthly, second class constables were paid Taels 90, first class received Taels 95 and extra first class constables' pay was Taels 100.

Warder—Taels 105, 110, 120 and 140 per month for the first four years. After four years the annual increase is to be Taels 5 per month with a maximum salary of Taels 180 the old scale allowed fourth, third and second class warders Taels 85, Taels 90 and Taels 100 per month respectively.

Sergeant—Taels 140 with an annual increase of Taels 5 until Taels 165 is reached. Thereafter biennial increases of Taels 5 per month. Maximum Taels 180.

Third class sergeants formerly received Taels 110 monthly. After two years they were made second class at Taels 115, became first class sergeants after three years more and drew Taels 120 per month. Each three years' service saw a Taels 5 per month increase.

Sub-inspector or senior warder—Taels 180 per month, raised every two years by Taels 5 to Taels 205 and after a year at that rate to a maximum of Taels 210.

Sub-inspectors and senior warders formerly started at Taels 140 per month and received a five tael increase every three years. The former maximum was Taels 175 per month.

Assistant Jailer and Inspector—Taels 220 per month with an annual increase of five taels to a maximum of Taels 275. Under the 1916 scale third class inspectors received Taels 185 and after three years were made second class inspectors at Taels 200. Three more years service brought rank as

(Continued on Page 4)

INKLING IS GIVEN TSINGTAU WILL BE OPENED BY JAPAN

Indications Are Tokio Is Planning International Settlement There

OPPOSITION HEARD

Shantung Nipponese And Militarists Strongly Against Project

WHO OWNS LANDS?

Disposal Of Property That Was Once Germany's Is Important Issue

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 13.—It is becoming increasingly clear, not only by telegrams from Japan but from other indications as well, that the Japanese Government contemplates proposing the establishment of an international settlement at Tsingtau, as a way out of the Shantung difficulty, and that owing to the strenuous opposition of the Japanese militarists and the Japanese residents of Shantung Mr. Yoshizawa was sent to China to test Japanese opinion as well as to sound the Chinese Government at Peking.

There is no idea that this matter will be settled soon. The whole matter bristles with difficulties and possibilities. Japan has officially reiterated several times the intention to restore Kiaochow to China with full sovereignty. This statement clashed, with the militarist desire to form a purely Japanese Concession, which was also desired by the Japanese residents of Shantung, who have enjoyed a unique opportunity to get rich under the Japanese military regime at Kiaochow and who, not unnaturally, were averse to surrendering their great advantages.

How Population Jumped

The Japanese population inside the police district of Kiaochow is some nineteen thousand, according to Japanese figures, while the Chinese residents in the same area number forty thousand. In passing it is interesting to note that the Japanese population prior to the war was three hundred. With the formation of an international settlement the most important question will be the status of these Chinese residents, whether they are to enjoy the franchise. If not, the assertion that Chinese sovereignty is to be restored will be classed as mere nonsense. The Japanese will then posses a huge majority and Kiaochow practically will be as much Japanese as if the concession were nominally Japanese.

Another question that will require arrangement is what will become of the former German crownlands at Tsingtau, the sale of which always formed an important item in the revenue of the Leased Territory, considerably augmenting the German Government grant, without which the German Military Administration could not have carried on. Private property in Tsingtau represents some 350 mow of a total area of 6,000 mow, the remainder being former German Government lands, on which several prominent Japanese business houses erected substantial stone buildings during the war.

Although the Japanese authorities assert that this Government land has not been alienated, permission for such building must have been given, on the assumption that the acquisition of Kiaochow was a thing accomplished and, in view of the agreement with Britain and France, could not be cancelled by the Peace Conference.

Holds Other Land

The Japanese Government has also acquired upwards of a thousand mow outside Kiaochow at an average cost of about $65 per mow, although the Chinese contend that the fair market value would be some $165. This land was acquired for administrative purposes, also prior to the Armistice, and it will also form an interesting point for settlement.

Indeed, the bona fides of the Japanese Government will be large-

ly judged upon its attitude towards these matters; the Chinese right to vote, and the disposal of the former German Government lands and the territory acquired from the Chinese for administrative purposes outside Kiaochow.

It is sincerely believed that the Japanese Government intends to play the game with the Chinese, although its hands are tied to some extent by the Militarists; and that it is influenced to no small extent by the desire to place Sino-Japanese relations, official and commercial, on a better footing.

What China Expects

In the present Chinese frame of mind no hollow pretence will serve the Japanese purpose. The Chinese expect actual restoration of sovereignty, and, while they might be willing to internationalise Kiaochow the Chinese people, if not the Government, will never be satisfied with an empty shell; nor would they be willing to barter the remainder of Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railway for Japan's recognition of rights in Shantung which they claim are theirs legally and morally, no matter what views may be held abroad.

WANG YI-TANG ACCEPTS CHIEF DELEGATE'S POST

Appointment Is Approved By Anfu Club; Will Leave For Shanghai In September

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 13.—It is understood that an informal intimation of agreement has been received from the South regarding the appointment of Mr. Wang Yi-tang and he accepted and received his commission as Chief Northern Delegate in succession of Mr. Chu Chi-chien yesterday.

According to Chinese report Mr. Hsu Fu-su has declined to accompany Mr. Wang to Shanghai and his place will be taken by Mr. Wang Yin-chuan, Secretary of the House of Representatives. Mr. Wang will leave here early in September. The Anfu Club has officially approved the appointment of Mr. Wang.

It has been decided that Parliament shall adjourn on August 3 but it has been agreed that a special session may be called, if necessary, to discuss the budget.

Local Societies Approve Step

Two local organisations, the Society for the Maintenance of People's Livelihood and the Society for Research in National Affairs, yesterday despatched messages to the leading administrative heads, welcoming the appointment of Mr. Wang Yi-tang as the Northern Chief Delegate, and urging the immediate re-opening of the peace negotiations with the South.

The messages expressed the opinion that the appointment was a wise move on the part of President Hsu Shih-chang and tended to discredit the recent propaganda of Li Hsi-hai, who was sent to Peking, the message said, to overthrow President Hsu after being recognised both by the liberal Chinese and the foreign administrations.

The Society for Research in National Affairs further criticised the action of Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the former Northern Chief Delegate, for his failure to hold more formal meetings and for weakness in deciding when quick decision was necessary.

No telegram has been received from the Southwest recognising Mr. Wang Yi-tang as Chief Delegate, but, according to officials at the Presidential Palace and the Cabinet, a previous understanding has been obtained and it is not regarded likely that Wang will be rejected.

Malmedy Is Occupied By Belgian Forces

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, August 12.—Belgian troops have occupied Malmedy. They were received with enthusiasm.

SAILOR HAS CHOLERA, ALBANY QUARANTINED

Crew Confined On Board Ship And Appeal Is Made For Magazines

The U.S.S. Albany, anchored off the French Bund, is in quarantine through the discovery of a case of cholera on board. A sailor was taken with the disease Friday night and after Dr. Julian Petit, actin. United States Health Officer, had ordered the man removed to the Isolation Hospital, the yellow flag was immediately hoisted and the warship will be in quarantine until Wednesday night.

The Albany will be allowed to remain at the buoy opposite the French Bund but none of the ship's crew will be allowed to come ashore until the quarantine is lifted.

An appeal for magazines and books for the sailors aboard the cruiser was made last night by the Navy Y.M.C.A. Reading matter should be sent to the Navy "Y," 13 Avenue Edward VII.

Hospitals Are Busy

Although the epidemic of cholera diarrhoea continues to show signs of subsiding the cholera ward at St. Luke's Hospital remains filled, the influx of new cases and recoveries of recovered patients standing at about equal figures.

Patients received 8
Operations (saline transfusions) .. 2
Deaths .....

Of the total number of cases 6 were men, 12 women and 8 children. The largest proportion of deaths occurred soon after admission and before there was opportunity for treatment to be effective.

In only one case has the bacteriologist been able to grow a culture of Asiatic cholera, but the clinical symptoms of a large percentage of the patients are those of true Asiatic cholera and it is thought that growth of cultures most probably has been interfered with by the very rigid disinfecting technique insisted upon by those in charge of the work.

The Hospital wished to express its gratitude to those who are contributing so generously to make this special relief work possible.

Expressions Of Gratitude

Many expressions of gratitude have been made to the Hospital officials by recovered sufferers, both among the poor who have been cared for in the free ward and by private patients. In one instance the Hospital received a patient from Nanking, a young girl of well-to-do family hope of whose recovery had been given up. She was brought to Shanghai by train and after being given the saline transfusion showed immediate improvement and was well enough to be taken home in a few days. As a mark of their gratitude the family made a donation to the Hospital and inserted notices of thanks in the Chinese papers.

The number of cholera patients at the Summer Diseases Hospital stood yesterday at the lowest level to date. There were less than 70 cases altogether. At the Taku Road branch the figure was reported as 4 and the doctors at the hospital stated that the situation was brighter than at any time since the epidemic began to slacken.

Clemenceau's Place Is Filled By Pichon

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 13.—During the week's holiday of M. Clemenceau his representative on the Supreme Council will be M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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77 ROUTE VALLON

To Admit Americans In Language School Of British Chamber

Announcement Issued Telling Of Courtesy That Has Been Extended

Americans in Shanghai or vicinity may now be admitted as students in the Chinese Language School maintained by the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, according to an announcement made by the American Chamber of Commerce of China.

The language school for the training of young men in the Chinese language, which has been maintained by the British Chamber of Commerce for several years, has been very successful in assisting students who desire to equip themselves for commercial work in China. The instruction, which is under the supervision of Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees, consists of practical conversation work, text book study, translations, practical ecography, names of provinces, provincial capitals, treaty ports, Chinese etiquette, polite phraseology, etc. The year's course is divided into three terms—September to Christmas, January to Easter, Easter to June. The tuition charges are Taels 40 per term, with an additional charge of Taels 15 for final examinations.

Previous to this time the school has been open to British subjects exclusively, but recently the British Chamber of Commerce decided to open the facilities of the school to Americans. The invitation was accepted by the American Chamber of Commerce and it is expected that there will be a ready response on the part of American young men in Shanghai and vicinity. The location of the school is on the first floor of the McBain Building.

Approximately 100 students have attended the school since its beginning and of this number 30 have completed the course and have received certificates of graduation. Americans desirous of enrolling for the September term are urged to send their names, business connections and addresses to the Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, 13 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

American Co., S.V.C., Orders

General Orders No. 453.—The First Sergeant will in future make himself responsible for an accurate list of unassigned men, and for calling out of such men when they are required. He may make such organisation among the unassigned men as he shall see fit in order to attain these ends.

Special Orders No. 454 Discharges.—The following men have been dropped from the Company rolls:

Pvt. Hall and Pvt. J. A. Hayes. Honorable discharges have been granted to Pvt. Bixby—account of illness.

Special Orders No. 455 Enlistments.—The following men are recorded as enlisted and are directed to report to Lieut. Ashley, 39 Kiangse Road, for instructions if they have not already done so.

Pvt. G. T. Armstrong—Business 4-5 Yuenmingyuen Road, Tel. C.778. Residence 46 Rue Massenet, Tel. W.488.

Pvt. R. W. French—Business International Bank, Tel. C.382. Residence 11 Yuenmingyuen Road, Tel. C.1898.

Special Orders No. 456 Reduction to Ranks.—Corporal S. B. Stevenson is reduced to the ranks and is assigned to the 9th squad, Corporal Twogood.

Special Orders No. 457. Assignments. The following men have been assigned as follows:

Corporal J. J. Simon to command the 10th squad.

Corporal Little to command the 6th squad.

Special Orders No. 458 Leaves.—The following leaves have been granted:

Sgt. Bradley from August 9 to August 11.

Sgt. Boynton from August 9 to September 8.

Pvt. Kline from August 1 to August 31.

Pvt. Stafford from August 8 to September 2.

Pvt. Stewart from August 9 to September 20.

Pvt. Richardson from August 9 to September 1.

Pvt. Hoffman from August 9 to August 11.

Pvt. D. Roberts from August 7 to September 15.

Notes:

1.—Examination for Promotion.—For Corporal will be held at the U.S. Court for China at 5:30 p.m. Thursday, August 28. The examination will be as far as possible oral and practical qualifications will be taken into consideration. Candidates will hand their names to Lieutenants Ashley and Olsen. Examinations for Sergeants will be held on or about September 11. Exact time and place will be stated in the next company orders. All Corporals will be eligible for this examination.

2.—Recruiting.—The Recruiting Committee requests that all members of this company make a strong effort to bring in new members immediately in order that these may have their training early and qualify as first class efficients in April. It is highly desirable that recruits shoot through the Annual Meet in September and a considerable amount of range work is necessary to prepare for this. Recruit drills will begin in October.

3.—Change of Address.—The following changes have been noted:

Pvt. Engstrom—Residence 18 Haskell Road.

Pvt. Richardson—Residence 72 Szechuen Road, Tel. C.3298. Business 14 Canton Road, Tel. C.1690.

(Signed) Lieut. G. F. Ashley,
Commanding American Company, S.V.C.

August 15, 1919.

Obituary

Mrs. L. L. Harr

Mrs. L. L. Harr of Worcester, Massachusetts, died at sea on June 8 while traveling from Singapore to Colombo on the French Mail liner Paul Lecat. Mrs. Harr was well known in Shanghai. She made several trips to the Far East with her husband, Mr. L. L. Harr, who is the Far Eastern representative of Messrs. Graton and Knight, leather manufacturers of Worcester, Mass.

WANTED, young American age 19 to 24, graduate of High School or College, to learn trust business and banking. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Reply giving full particulars as to age, education, experience, etc., to Raven Trust Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

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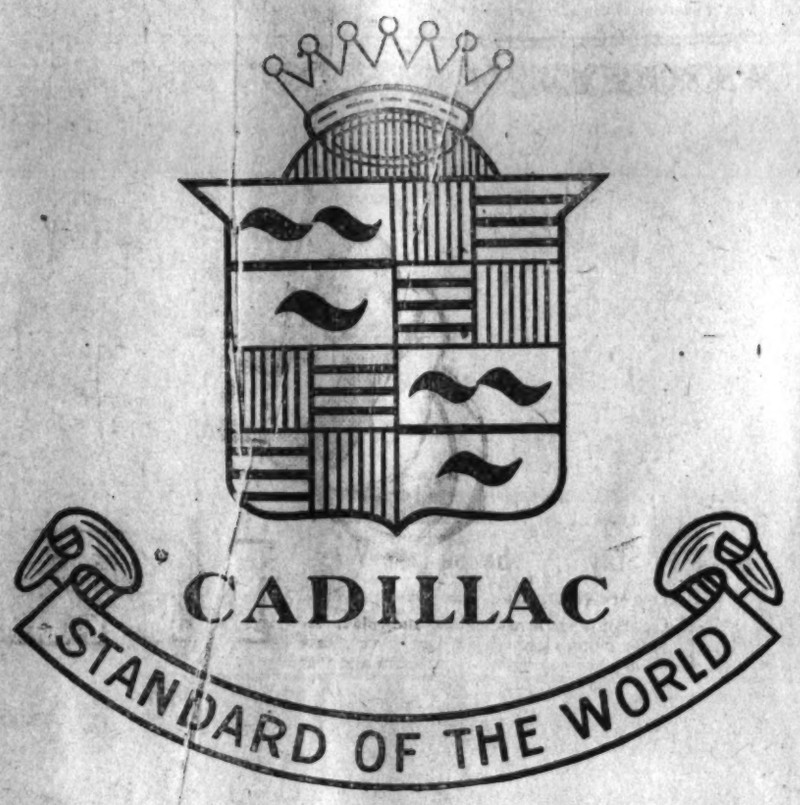

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REPORTS TELL EXTENT OF DENIKIN'S GAINS

His Advanced Cavalry Said To Have Joined Left Wing Of Ural Cossacks

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—Further official details of General Denikin's recent success show that his advance is continuing on the greater part of the South Russian front against a considerable enemy resistance.

General Denikin's capture of Kamishin was of greater importance than at first estimated. His captures included 11,000 prisoners, 60 guns and immense material and two crack Bolshevist regiments were completely shattered.

Meanwhile General Denikin's advanced cavalry had effected a junction with the left wing of the Ural-Cossacks near Eltonskoe, 85 miles southeast of Kamishin. The effect of this junction with the left wing of Admiral Kolchak's army is bound to be great as a united anti-Bolshevist front now exists along the whole of East and South Russia from the northern Urals to the northwest corner of the Black Sea and, in the latter area, only 15 miles separate General Denikin's left wing from the right wing of the Rumanian army along the Dniester.

The booty taken at the capture of Poltava included 136 railway engines, 1,200 wagons, two armored trains and 20 guns.

Retreat On East Front

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, August 15.—An official communique issued by the headquarters of the Siberian army reports:

On the Eastern front in the direction of Tiumen our troops are gradually withdrawing west of Yalutorovsk in the direction of Shadrinsk. We have improved our position and our rearguards are keeping up artillery activity.

In the direction of Cheliadinsk the attempts of the enemy to break through the line held by our cavalry rearguards did not succeed. Our troops are continuing to retreat in good order to the River Tobol.

Through Passengers On Liner Colombia Not Allowed Ashore

Pacific Mail Steamer Leaving For U. S. Today Guards Against Cholera

Through passengers on the Pacific Mail S.S. Company liner, Colombia, which arrived here from Hongkong late yesterday afternoon, were not allowed to come ashore because of the quarantine and the local agency announced last night that permits to go aboard the liner in the river will not be issued today. But one tender, leaving the Customs Jetty at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, is to go to the ship and the farewell program planned for the 146 Tsinghua students going to America, will be changed.

The tender, with passengers from Manila and Hongkong, did not arrive at the Customs Jetty until eight o'clock last night although the Colombia was expected to reach Woosung at daylight.

Passengers for Shanghai included Mr. W. B. Hart of the Byoir and Hart Film Company of New York, Mr. W. P. Harrison, son of Mr. Carter Harrison and brother of Mr. Carter Harrison, Jr., former mayors of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Shaw. Mr. Harrison is a Chicago real estate man on a tour of the Far East. Mr. Shaw will shortly leave for Tsingtau to open a branch there for the International Banking Corporation.

Other passengers for this port were Mrs. James E. Cannon, Miss L. Neilson and Miss M. H. Johnson, who will tour North China, Korea and Japan; Mr. D. H. Wythe of Andersen, Meyer and Company; Mr. A. D. Silas, Mr. J. Klass and others. Mr. E. M. Scholz, Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Estabrooke and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Vandervoort were among the through passengers.

But few passengers will leave on the Colombia with the 146 students going to American colleges and Universities. Mr. E. B. Waite of Getz Brothers and Mr. Edward Ezra and family will be passengers to Yokohama. Mrs. Carl Crow is among those leaving for San Francisco on the steamer.

The Colombia takes 600 tons of cargo from this port including over Taels 1,500,000 worth of raw silk.

Wedding

Tyau-Tsai

Mr. M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the Peking Leader, and Miss Tsai Lwan-yin were quietly married yesterday morning at the Church of our Saviour, Dixwell Road, by the Reverend P. N. Tsu. The bride is a graduate of St. Mary's Hall and student of Oberlin College, Ohio, U.S.A. Last night a wedding dinner was held at the Great Eastern Hotel.

Canada Gives Welcome To Prince Of Wales

Reception At St. John's Where Royal Party Landed Is Wholly Enthusiastic

(Reuter's Service)

St. John's, August 12.—The Prince of Wales landed at 9 o'clock this morning. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception along the two-mile route to the city, the streets being decorated with triumphal arches. The mayor and also the Chamber of Commerce presented addresses of welcome to the Prince, who luncheoned at Government House, at which function members of the Government and many officials were present.

TUCHUN OF FENGTIEN ACCUSED OF OFFENSES

Indictment Drawn In Message To China Press Signed By Military Commanders

A telegram signed by General Kao Shih-ping, commander of first division of Kirin, six brigade-commanders and 91 regiment-commanders of Kirin, enumerating ten crimes of General Chang Tso-lin, Tuchun of Fengtien, was received by THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

The message announced the election of General Kao by the military men of Kirin to be the commander of the Northeast forces for the punishment of traitors, alleges piracy of governmental arms, treason, arbitrary increase of troops, illegal raising of taxes, disturbing the financial system of the province for personal profit, prolonging the civil conflict by sending expeditionary forces to Hunan, Fukien and Shensi, attack on colleagues for selfish ends, bribery and inciting conflict with Japanese.

According to Chinese press reports, General Kao is now in Dalny. Just exactly what his next move will be cannot yet be ascertained.

CONVENTION IS PLANNED BY RETURNED STUDENTS

Arrangements Going Forward For Meeting To Be Held Here Late In August

A national convention of Western Returned Students has been scheduled to take place in Shanghai August 29-31. Mr. Y. S. Tsao, the newly appointed first secretary of the Chinese Legation at Copenhagen, who is officiating as the general secretary of the local Western Returned Students' Union, is now on a lecture tour throughout China in the interest of the formation of the national federation.

Committees on reception, socials, programs, meals, sports, finance and general affairs have been apointed and are holding meetings at the local headquarters, Shun Pao Building, 24 Hankow Road, daily to perfect plans for the big events.

All local western students not yet registered with the union are requested to communicate with the headquarters.

HARBIN RAIL STRIKE IN NOT YET SETTLED

Situation At Work Shops Said To Be Worse; Col. Vrastel Arrives In City

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, August 15.—The arrival of the regiment commanded by Colonel Vrastel, who is wellknown in Harbin as a man of great energy, has produced a tremendous impression upon the workmen, many of whom are to be seen flocking to the station and the depot anxious to return to work and to secure their old jobs.

The situation at the workshops, where most of the ringleaders of the strike are employed, is considerably worse. Only some of the Chinese have consented to return to work.

Revenues In France Make Gain In July

Returns Of Indirect Taxation And Monopolies Are In Excess Of Estimates

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 13.—The French revenue during July from indirect taxation and state monopolies amounted to 770 million francs, exceeding the estimates by 175 millions, and the July, 1918, receipts by 330 millions.

Plight Of Armenia Called Deplorable

London Times Thinks Britain Should Keep Troops There In Interests Of Humanity

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 13.—The Times in an editorial drawing attention to the deplorable condition of Armenia, which is threatened by enemies on all sides, urges the government to reconsider its decision to withdraw the British troops occupying the country in the interests of humanity.

American Mission Sent

Paris, August 13.—An American Mission under General Harbord is leaving shortly to visit Armenia and Trans-Caucasia, under instructions from President Wilson, to investigate military conditions. General Harbord will especially enquire into conditions in the new Armenian Republic and obtain complete information indicating the obligations involved should the United States decide to accept the mandate for Armenia.

Discussed In Commons

London, August 13.—The situation in Armenia was discussed in the House of Commons today.

Several questions were asked regarding the withdrawal of the troops in Trans-Caucasia, thus leaving the Armenians unprotected from the Turks.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor emphasised the universal horror that would be felt if the Armenians were again handed over to their old masters.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs promised to convey this sentiment to the Peace Coference.

Lord Robert Cecil: "Do the Government realise our obligations to the Armenians are fully as strong as to General Denikin?"

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth replied that these considerations are in the minds of the Government.

Police To Get Pay Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

first class inspector with a salary of Taels 200. After three years' service as first class inspector, the salary was Taels 220, the salary of a third class inspector under the new scale.

Chief inspectors and head jailers are to receive Taels 290 a month. An annual increase of Taels 10 per month will be granted until a maximum of Taels 380 is reached. A Chief inspector formerly started at Taels 250. Each three years brought a Taels 25 increase and the maximum was Taels 325.

Men who have charge of districts will receive Taels 30 per month in addition to their regular salaries.

There will be a slight change in the leave pay or quarters allowance Under the former scale constables received Taels 25; sergeants, Taels 35, and inspectors, Taels 55. The new scale rates the quarters allowance or leave pay on the salary. Constables will receive Taels 25 per month; sergeants, Taels 35; warder, Taels 25 if his salary is under Taels 140 monthly; Taels 35 if the salary is over Taels 140. All other ranks are to receive Taels 55 per month.

CHINESE OF CHAMBER DIVIDED OVER POLICY

Reorganisation Question Is Issue Of Split Of Old And New Cliques

The old and new cliques of the local Chamber of Commerce are still at deadlock over the question of reorganisation, following the eleventh hour cancellation of the reorganisation meeting three weeks ago. The question at issue has, however, taken an abrupt turn and is now centered on the question of the nationality of Mr. Chun Bing-him, the member of the old school who led others in opposing the reorganisation meeting.

Mr. Chun, according to information from the Portuguese Consulate-General in Shanghai, is a Portuguese protege. The new clique, under the leadership of Messrs. Hsu Cho-shu and F. C. Tong, pointed out that as a Portuguese subject, Mr. Chun has no right to membership in the Chamber of Commerce and his act in opposing the calling of the meeting was illegal.

TOKIO SEEKS TO ALTER SCOPE OF CONSORTIUM

Exemption Of Manchuria And Mongolia Demanded In View Of Japanese Interests

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, August 15.—At a Cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided, in view of Japan's special rights and interests, to demand the exemption of Manchuria and Mongolia from the purview of the Financial Consortium.

The Japanese Embassies in Washington and London are believed to have been instructed in this sense.

PROFITEERING MEASURE DEBATED IN COMMONS

But Two Of Many Amendments Submitted Are Accepted And Passed

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 13.—During the committee stage of the Profiteering Bill in the House of Commons today many amendments were submitted, most of which were rejected.

Though the tone of the debate was severely critical but two of the amendments, which the Government accepted, were passed: one empowering the Board of Trade to fix a maximum price for any article after investigation and the second empowering tribunals to demand prices at all stages, including the source of supply.

Allies Have Not Helped, Says Kolchak

(Continued from Page 1)

the Omsk Government should be fixed without unnecessary delay. These conditions will probably be finally established in a few days.

Plan To Improve Exchange

Measures for improving rouble exchange on the international market as well as in the Far East will soon be adopted and funds for extraordinary expenditure will be advanced.

As to military operations, the hope is confidently expressed that, owing to the measures recently adopted by Admiral Kolchak with Allied help, there will very soon be a change for the better. The position of the Omsk Government may consequently be regarded as assured.

Some changes in the Cabinet as well as some new administrative appointments are imminent and it is expected that certain persons well-known in Europe will not be overlooked.

The above appeared in the Russian Economist of Vladivostok, of July 28, and has been reproduced by many other Russian newspapers published in the Far East.

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Milk is the most important natural food we possess, and it is so well supplied with lime phosphorous and the mineral salts in an available form, as to promote the rapid building of the body and the toning up of all functions.

In trying weather when ailments are common this milk is more valuable than ever.

Buy it by the case of 48 cans from your Grocery supplier. It is now cheaper than fresh milk.

"Milkmaid Sterilised Drinking Milk" is sold by all Stores. Price in Shanghai $1 for 5 cans

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THE PREMIER is known as being equipped with "The Famous Aluminium Motor." Wherever practicable, all parts are constructed of aluminium. The Electric Gear Shift used is one of the wonders of the automobile world—so simple and reliable that a child could operate it with ease.

THE PREMIER bodies are graceful in line, roomy and comfortable luxuriously upholstered, and beautifully finished. It is well called—

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EXPENDITURES OF ARMY DISCUSSED IN COMMONS

Churchill Tells Of Measures To Reduce Costs And Demobilise Men

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 12.—Expenditures in connection with the air forces were discussed in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Secretary of State for War, drew attention to the fact that the Treasury and the War Office ordered inquiries into the aerodromes contracts immediately the situation was apparent.

With regard to the general question of finance, Mr. Winston Churchill said that we had arranged that our forces on the Rhine by October 31 should be reduced to one strong brigade and the air force to one squadron. There were still over 400,000 German and Turkish prisoners of war, needing 100,000 soldiers to guard them. Permission had now been granted to repatriate the Turks but, although repeatedly sought, the Supreme Council had not yet authorised the War Office to repatriate the Germans.

The maintenance of 100,000 troops, of whom 20,000 were British, in Mesopotamia was the principal main spring of the profligate expenditure. Efforts to reduce these forces had been resisted by the officers on the spot. However, the War Office was inquiring if Mesopotamia could not be successfully policed by a judicious arrangement of armored cars, aeroplanes and very fast tanks.

By similar methods it was hoped to reduce the present force of 90,000 troops in Egypt and Palestine by half.

There were 60,000 troops in Ireland, compared with 30,000 before the War, but the Irish executive was very strongly opposed to any reduction at present.

Moreover, until the troops in India could be brought Home we were forced to maintain a duplicate garrison in India.

We had to maintain 100,000 men in France on salvage work or leave valuable assets rotting on the ground or raise a temporary civilian force.

We also had many thousands of seriously wounded men in hospital.

Hence it is clear that it is not yet possible to control expenditure by policy. The only means of reducing expenditure was to bring home our men at the earliest opportunity and to re-establish them in private industries. He was concentrating on that question.

Mr. Winston Churchill again emphasised that the most urgent problem was to reduce the cost of the national government, even if it involved the abandonment of many cherished schemes. He estimated the cost of reproducing the pre-War army at between £25 and £75 millions annually.

He had instructed General Sir H. M. Trenchard, the Chief of the Air staff, that he must provisionally frame a scheme within the limits of £25 millionb a year.

An interesting passage in Mr. Churchill's speech was his statement that next year there would be only two nations in the world free from conscription: Britain and Germany of whom only one was voluntarily free. France, Italy, Russia—both Bolshevist and anti-Bolshevist—Japan and the United States, to say nothing of the small Powers, were all proposing to continue compulsory service and the United States proposes legislation embarking on that system for the first time with regard to its policy in times of peace.

Nantao City Press Fights Police Rule

Publishers Vote Not To Take Out Licenses Under New Regulation

Representatives of local Chinese publishers, printers and lithographers held a meeting yesterday at 12 Avenue Joffre to protest against the present attempt of the Nantao Police to restrict the publications in the Shanghai city. The meeting was adjourned without arriving at any decisions on account of the failure to attend of some of the larger publishers. It was suggested to call a meeting in the near future when a more representative body could attend.

Meanwhile the printers, publishers and lithographers have decided not to take out the licenses which the police department requires them to secure five days after the promulgation of the new rules. The rules, however, have already been proclaimed effective for two weeks.

The local Chinese papers are all opposed to the decision of the Nantao police.

News Brevities

The series of lectures on English phonetics conducted by Mr. Tseu Yih-zan at the Y.M.C.A. Hangchow, Chekiang, began on the 10th of August and ended on the 15th. The lectures were heard by a large audience consisting mostly of teachers.

* * *

Mr. Julius Rosenfeld, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rosenfeld of Shanghai, is now on his way back to Shanghai with his bride, formerly Miss Genieve Fleischman of San Francisco. The young couple sailed for home August 2, a few days after their marriage. Miss Fleischman is the daughter of Mrs. M. R. Fleischman of San Francisco and a graduate of the University of California.

* * *

The local Chinese silk piece goods dealers were formally organised at a meeting held Friday at the Nantao Chamber of Commerce, Mou Chia Coong, Nantao. Over four hundred attended. The aim of the organisation is to strengthen the spirit of solidarity among the members of the trade and the improvement of the industry as a whole. A feature of the institution is the provision in the constitution of a widows' fund, from which widows of employes of poor financial standing may draw monthly upon the recommendation of a certain number of members. Officers were elected at the meeting. The society will maintain headquarters in the International Settlement.

* * *

Dr. F. C. Tong, president of the Shanghai Commercial Federation denied yesterday reports in local papers that meetings have been held in the Federation headquarters on Avenue Joffre to further the movement against the payment of the increased rate of taxation.

* * *

Two priests from the Bubbling Well Temple appeared as defendants in the Mixed Court yesterday under the charge of theft of clothing and 10,000 cash belonging to the head priest, who recently died. The men were remanded in custody for one week.

* * *

A Chinese convicted of opium smuggling was ordered to pay a fine of $20 or go to jail for a month by the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

A $100 fine, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, was imposed by the Mixed Court yesterday on the proprietor of an opium smoking establishment on North Szechuen Road. Ten inmates seized in the raid were fined $10 each.

* * *

For kidnapping and selling a young girl a Chinese was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday and a woman accomplice was imprisoned for six months.

* * *

Twenty-two Chinese residents appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on charges of keeping dogs without licenses. They were fined at the rate of $1 per dog.

* * *

A hawker charged with distributing handbills relating to the anti-Japanese boycott appeared before the Japanese Assessor yesterday and was discharged with a caution.

* * *

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, &c. for the British Forces from Mesdames B. Somekh, J. W. Cameron, C. E. Pearson, Hays, Messrs. P. Enticknap, L. Vier, F. L. Marshall, W. Lent, L. Ashcroft, N. B. Ramsay, L. Tuxford, B. Russell, P. Lessner, C. Jones, N. E. B. Ezra, Butterfield and Swire, Gibb, Livingston and Co., Reiss and Co., Shanghai Lusitano Club, British Postal Agent, Tientsin, "E. B. H." "Anon," and "Anonymous."

* * *

Mr. J. H. Mead, of the Hongkong branch of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, is to come to Shanghai shortly.

* * *

The steam launch Man Shun has sunk after being attacked by robbers, according to a report received by the owners in Hongkong. The vessel was on her way from Hongkong to Wuchow on August 6 and was near Sui Lam, West River, when the robbers firing on her, killing four people and injuring twenty. The launch ran ashore and was boarded, the brigands slaying one of the armed guard and removing the cargo, after which the boat sank.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Mr. W. B. Haughwont, General Manager of Dodge and Seymour (China), Ltd., to Miss Marion L. Brodie of Portland, Ore. Miss Brodie is now staying with friends in Tientsin, and it is expected that the marriage will take place early in November.

* * *

Mr. A. C. Holborrow, of the law firm of Drummond and Holborrow, who has been serving with the British Army in France, has returned to Shanghai. He will resume his practice in the various consular and Mixed Courts and will keep his usual office at 19 Yuenmingyuen Road.

AN AMERICAN PASTOR'S STORY

The Rev. William R. Brock, of Berwyn, Oklahoma, recently reated the following personal experiences:—

"When I was a boy of about twelve years" said he, "I had what a boy seldom has—rheumatism. I had been in bad health for some months and was taken out of school on account of it. But I kept getting worse and at one time could hardly get around. This, I suppose, undermined my health and was the cause of my later troubles.

"Some time ago I became very weak, had a severe pain in my side almost all the time and, when I walked any distance, I became out of breath, with a feeling of burning at the heart. My head and limbs would ache fearfully, especially at night. Then my rheumatism came on again and, later, I had a dry, hacking cough which nearly drove me distracted.

"A friend in Texas, some years before had told me of the benefit he had received from Dr. Williams' pink pills, and finally I was induced to try them by an article in a paper which told of their correcting a case similar to mine. I took them and they made me well."

In rheumatism the blood is thin and lacking in red corpuscles, the portion of the blood that carries oxygen. A remedy that increases the number of these corpuscles enable the blood to carry more oxygen and the oxygen burns out the rheumatic poisons.

Such a remedy is Dr. Williams' pink pills for the pale people, the world-renowned blood and nerve tonic. They are obtainable from druggists everywhere, also direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, $1.50 the bottle, $8.00 for six bottles, post free.

Write for a copy of the booklet "Building Up The Blood." A postcard request to the above address will bring it to you by return mail.

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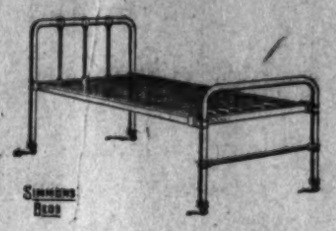
Suitable for Hospitals, Schools, Colleges, etc.



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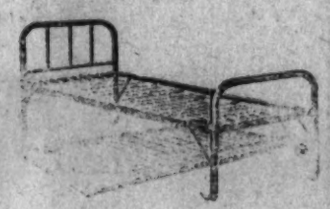

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2. Tls. 1,000 at Ex. 5/-- £250 which at (say) 5 per cent. will earn an annual interest of £12 10s. 0d.

   Tls. 950 invested in Municipal Debentures will earn an annual interest of Tls. 70, which, if remitted Home at Ex. 5/-, will produce £17 10s. 0d.
3. The higher exchange rises the greater will be the Sterling equivalent of interest paid in silver.
4. The lower exchange falls the greater will be the capital appreciation of silver debentures.
5. There are two sides to every question. Weigh these points carefully, and remember that the capital expenditure now being undertaken by the Municipality is for the benefit of the Ratepayers of Shanghai.

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Beware of Imitations

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There are many kinds of natural mineral water—some good, some bad, some indifferent.

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TANSAN

is in a category by itself

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One of the oldest British residents in Japan

discovered many years ago the healthful and palatable qualities of the sparkling water gushing out of the rock at Takaradzuka. Forming a company, registered at Hongkong, in which the shares were all taken up by Britishers and Americans, and himself naming the water

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Further Increase In Prices Forecast Of American Firm

Anticipated Rise Due To Manufacturers' Inability To Lower Production Costs, Says Report

A forecast of further increase in prices of all commodities, due to the inability of manufacturers to reduce production costs and because adjustments of wages in the future will be made on the cost of living, is made in a circular letter sent to all branch offices by Messrs. Getz Brothers and Company of the Orient, Ltd., and published through the courtesy of the local office.

The conclusions are the results of investigations made by the various branch offices of the firms.

The letter gives a concise and intimate view of the economic situation in the United States and shows the influence extended in America by the laboring man of Europe.

The present cost of production must be the basis on which countries of Europe and the United States are to resume business, the letter asserts.

Excerpts follow:

The consensus of opinion today as expressed by the leading authorities in the varied lines of business, is to the effect that there will be no further recession in the prices of all base materials and products.

The situation as presented by the facts already evidenced indicate there will be no change in the wages paid to labor, this condition being world wide. In the labor world, the pronouncement made by the English Labor party is accepted as the basis for all adjustments of labor conditions in the future. Briefly, their intention is that all adjustments of wages in the future shall be based upon the cost of living; in other words, until the various Governments can show by authentic statistics that the cost of living has been reduced by a certain percentage due to the recession in price of articles which are essential for the maintenance of the present standards of living, that no reduction in wages will be accepted or considered.

This ultimatum presented to the employers and manufacturers of all of the countries of Western Europe and America, has made necessary a readjustment of the attitude of the employers with reference to their costs of production, it being no longer possible to reduce the cost of production by the process of the reduction of labor cost and necessitates them building their business for the future upon the present high standard of wages.

Production Cost's Future Basis

This being true, business must of necessity be resumed between the respective countries on the basis of present cost of production.

The belief held by many of the business men of neutral countries, that with the termination of the war prices would revert to somewhat near those prevailing prior to the war, has had to give way in face of the facts as herein presented. It is true that in certain lines a recession was made with the expectation that it would again cause the law of supply and demand to become operative, and thus hasten the resumption of business activity. As such reductions in prices were made with the object in view of creating business in such lines, it failed of its purpose for the reason that buyers throughout the world withheld the placing of orders until such time as their stocks had been depleted to the point that made it a necessity. With few exceptions there was no large surplus of supplies in any of the world's markets, hence, with the lapse of time since the signing of the armistice, different markets are now demanding a replenishment of their supplies. This has caused a notable change in all lines of production with the result that the increased demand has caused an advance of prices in all lines.

Today, the market is higher for steel, textiles, chemicals, leather, boots and shoes and foodstuffs, than were the prices named by the different lines of industry shortly after the Armistice was signed.

We can now safely proceed with business with the assurance that the industries of our country are again governed by the law of supply and demand and not responsive to any prices arbitrarily fixed by Governmental regulations.

In determining the probable trend of the market, full consideration of the preceding facts must be given, and in addition a knowledge of the stocks available in the varied lines at the present time will enable one to perceive that the following conclusions are logically drawn from a premise that is well established.

It is an indisputable fact that a very large portion of the world's population has been upon reduced rations during the past three years. With the withdrawal of Governmental restrictions, the people have been permitted to express their desire in the form of a demand for better living conditions in accord with their capacity to purchase the same. The result produced by this change in the conditions governing the people in the different countries is an increased demand for every article of foodstuffs.

Shortage Of Animal By-products

The world's shortage of fats and animal by-products has caused an advance in the prices to a point where only the wealthy can afford such articles as a part of their daily fare. The rise in price of animal fat has caused a corresponding rise in the price of edible oils. The rise in the price of edible oils has caused a corresponding advance in the price of all commercial oils. With the advance in price of meats and oils, the people of the world have turned to other commodities, such as fruits, vegetables, rice and beans, which has caused a corresponding advance in price.

If consideration is given to the fact that the world's supply of meat-producing animals cannot be increased rapidly, but must take several years before they can again meet the increasing demand, it will be apparent that no reduction in values can be anticipated in that line or any of the others which are related to same.

The great loss of cattle in European countries has resulted in a tremendous demand from these countries for cattle products, such as butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk and the by-product of leather. The demand for all of these articles is so greatly in excess of the supply, that the prices at which they are being sold this season is greater than that prevailing during the war. So great has been the demand for butter, cheese and milk, that the supply is taken as quickly as produced.

We would not have you misunderstand the situation, and believe that foodstuffs will not be available. It is our opinion that America will have ample products to meet the demand of the world's trade, but the prices will be on a higher level than heretofore known, and you can confidently assure your trade that their only problem will be to secure the character and quantity of stocks desired rather than to give too great a consideration to the prices.

California will have this year, in most lines, an increase of production above normal. Notwithstanding the heavy crop which is now anticipated, orders have been received by the various growers' associations and independent packers, that are so far in excess of the anticipated yield, that we shall probably have a prorated delivery of certain lines which are in greatest demand. These unprecedented sales have been made at prices that were never known in the history of the fruit business of California. They far exceed those of during the period of the war. So great has been the need of Europe for canned and dried fruits, that buyers have even gone to third and fourth hands to secure whatever surplus stocks were available, many of the retail dealers surrendering their small stocks, which in the aggregate could be assembled by some broker to be shipped in carload quantities to the European countries, who are so greatly in need of these fruits. You will therefore understand that there is in existence at the present time only sufficient fruit to meet the demand until the new crop is harvested.

There is much deviation of opinion in our country, as to the probable effect which will be produced by the fact that our Government is obligated to purchase the 1919 crop of wheat at a fixed price of G.$2.20 per bushel of sixty pounds. There are many who confidently believe, and their belief is supported by an array of facts hard to disprove, that if this restriction of price was removed, that we should immediately see an advance to a much higher figure.

Prices Of Foods To Go Higher

While our country will have the largest wheat crop in its history, unless something unforeseen should intervene between this and harvest the scarcity of other food products, will in the opinion of our economists, cause the price to continue as high as at present or higher.

The world's supply of rice is below normal, and the market is advancing throughout the world accordingly. The only article in our country that can be considered as cheap foodstuff is that of beans. The price on these has increased within the last sixty days, due to the demand for kindred articles.

The latest report received by our Governmental authorities, is to the effect that the acreage planted to beans this year will not be 25 percent of normal. When this fact becomes established, the price of beans will advance proportionally. There is no prospect of a reduction in the price of foodstuffs until next year, and it is a question then to be determined by the acreage that is planted throughout the world to the various crops this winter. Do not look for lower prices, but urge your trade to purchase their necessities now.

Beginning with steel products, and continuing through the entire line of American manufactures, there is no possibility of a reduction in prices, at least, until the prices of foodstuffs have been correspondingly reduced.

There will be and can be no reduction in labor cost. The present attitude of labor is such that they would hazard the disruption of industry before they would submit to any reduction from their present wages.

Therefore, we must as business men, adjust the trade to meet the changed conditions. Whatever the future may hold for mankind, trade will never again be based upon the necessities of the working class. They are organised and are demanding and will receive a just proportion of the profits of their production, hence, business for the future must be conducted on the basis of the cost of production, based upon the present wage scale, and whatever adjustment the future may make, will not be downward, but upward.

Correspondence

The Russians In Shanghai

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Kindly let this letter be published in your paper.

In regard to the conversation of the "Russian Vice-Consul," Mr. Carl Metzler, with the representative of The North-China Daily News, published on the 16th inst., I would like to say what I and many other Russians think.

It is quite understandable why out of a few hundred Russians, as Mr. Metzler stated, only 6 or 7 responded to the call of the Russian Consul for enlistment in aid of the Kolchak government; never real democrats wanted to aid the Kolchak government, the monarchial tendencies of which are to everybody well known. And it is not only here but exactly the same in Siberia, where the population only under brutal force is compelled to join Kolchak's army and even then is not willing to fight for the monarchial cause but by the first opportunity is deserting the army.

I and many other Russians would be very thankful if the "Russian Vice-Consul" could give an answer to the following questions:

In regard to what he has said, that fully 80 percent of Russian subjects at present resident in Shanghai are "not real Russians, but various nondescripts of doubtful descent," we would like to know: Is the above mentioned gentleman of real original Russian nationality, or has he to be included in the by him stated 80 percent?

In regard to enlistment of Russians to go to fight for Kolchak, Mr. Metzler, claiming himself a supporter of this government and being quite an able man, why does he not go to the front and fight for his cause? Or perhaps Shanghai is a safer place?

In awaiting the answer of Mr. Carl Metzler, "The Russian Vice-Consul,"

I remain, Sir Editor,
Yours very truly,
A True Russian Democrat.

Shanghai, July 19, 1919.

GENERAL LU APPOINTED

The appointment of General Lu Yung-hsiang, the local Defense Commissioner, as the Tuchun of Chekiang to succeed General Yang Shan-teh was confirmed by a Presidential Mandate, Thursday night. General Lu will hold the Shanghai office concurrently for sometime before a successor is named. General Lu will eventually move the Tenth Division, of which he is commander now stationed at the Arsenal, to Hangchow, because the Northern troops in Chekiang originally under General Yang will be led by General Chen Lu-nan, a brigade commander in Chekiang.

A Presidential Mandate was also promulgated, conferring posthumous honors on General Yang. The Ministry of Finance was ordered to remit the sum of $10,000 for his funeral expenses, and the Bureau of Record was instructed to compile the history of the deceased general.

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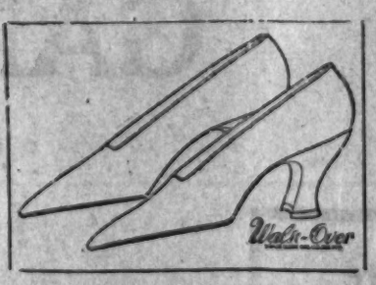

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Ebonised 60 cts., 75 cts., $1.00 each Satinwood and Rosewood 60 cts. each

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Ladies' "EIDERDOWN" WHITE UNDERWEAR

This mail we received notice of a shipment of this underwear, a duplicate shipment of goods already in stock. We want to ease our stock before these arrive so offer a specially attractive price for one week only.

COMBINATIONS: High Neck, Short Sleeves, Knee Length, made of fine cotton and wool mixed and finished with a soft downy surface. A splendid garment for outport wear.

	Small	Medium	Large	Extra Large	
Usual Price	5.50,	5.75,	6.00,	6.25	each
THIS WEEK	$4.25,	$4.50,	$4.75,	$5.00	,,

	High Neck Long Sleeves.		Knee Length.		
Usual Price	5.75,	6.00,	6.25.	6.50	each
THIS WEEK	$4.50,	$4.75,	$5.00,	$5.25	,,

WHITE EIDERDOWN VESTS

High Neck Short Sleeves	Small	Medium	Large	Extra Large	
Usual Price	2.75,	3.00,	3.25,	3.50	each
THIS WEEK	$2.25,	$2.50,	$2.75,	$3.00	,,

CHILDREN'S "EIDERDOWN" WHITE UNDERWEAR

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Vests, High Neck, Short Sleeves

Size	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
									2.90 each

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The Glass and China Department will be moving to its new home on the second floor in a few days. We want to lighten the stock before moving so offer you a chance to stock up the kitchen.

HALF PRICE BARGAINS

GREYSTONE ENAMELLED WARE

COFFEE POT
Grey enamelled inside and out, tin cover.

Sizes:	3½	5	7 pts.
Prices:	$1.85	2.00	2.25
Half Price	$0.95	1.00	1.15

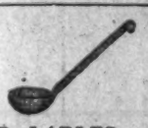
OVAL DISHPANS
Grey enamelled inside and out, side handles.

Sizes:	16	17½	18½ ins.
Prices:	$2.75	3.50	4.00
Half Price	$1.40	1.75	2.00

WATERPAILS
Grey enamelled inside and out, wire handle, wood holder.

Size	10	11 ins.
Usual Price	$1.75	$2.50
Half Price	90.	$1.25

ROASTING PANS
Grey enamelled inside and out, wire handles.
Sizes: 16 by 11
Prices: $1.75 Half Price $0.90



DEEP LADLES
Grey enamelled inside and out.

Sizes:	¾,	4½ in bowl.
Prizes:	$0.40	0.45
Half Price	$0.20	0.25

SHALLOW SAUCEPANS
Grey enamelled inside and out, seamless, Tin covers.

Sizes:	4	6	9	12 pts.
Prices	$1.35,	1.75,	2.00,	1.75
Half Price	$0.70	0.90	1.00	1.75

WASH BOWLS
Grey enamelled inside, with eyelets.

Sizes:	11½,	12 and 12½ ins.
Prices:	$0.90,	1.00 and 1.25
Half Price	$0.45	0.50 and 0.65

TEA KETTLES
Grey enamelled inside and out, enamelled covers, flat bottoms.

Sizes:	6	8	and	10 pts
Prices:	$2.00,	2.75	and	3.50 each
Half Price	$1.00,	1.40	and	1.75 each

CHAMBER PAILS
Grey enamelled inside and out, with cover, wire handle, wood holder.
Sizes 9½ inches
Price $3.00 and 4.00 each
Half Price $1.50 and 2.00 each

COLANDERS
Grey enamelled inside and out, side handles.
Sizes: 9½ and 11 inches
Prices: $1.00 and 1.25 each
Half Price $0.50 and 0.65 each

AUGUST SHOPPING IS PROFITA

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

TERMS: CASH at time of

Are Americans Unpopular With The French?

(*Saturday Review, London*)

No one at this or at any other time should write or even say things likely to create international ill-feeling. But facts will not be ignored. There are, indeed, certain truths which, like mushrooms, grow best in the dark. It is not only absurd, it is also in the long run contrary to the interests of international goodwill, to ignore the fact that the Americans are not as popular in Paris today as they were twelve months ago. If, instead of talking about the circumstance as though it were a State secret and dwelling upon it with the sort of gusto which only scandal can import to topics which lie within her province, we had discussed it openly—if, instead of publicly pretending that the Americans were still as popular as ever, we had really tried to understand why they have come to be extremely disliked—all parties might today have been both wiser and happier. A very little consideration will show that the Americans were almost bound to be unpopular in Europe, as soon as our gratitude for their imposing military parade of 1918 had lost its edge. If they had been as wise as serpents and harmless as doves, they could hardly have avoided offence. Had this been more clearly realised, due allowance would have been made for the difficulties of their position, and things would never have come to the present pass. There are reasons why the Americans are unpopular in Paris into which it would be internationally indiscreet to enter. There are other reasons, social and departmental, which are obvious to every man in every street of the world. There can surely be no harm in discussing publicly what everyone privately knows. The notion that no allusion should be made in the press to the *secrets de polichinelle* which are the theme of every dinner-table is mainly responsible for the dullness and ineffectiveness of modern journalism.

At the present moment the Americans are regarded by the ordinary Parisian as a barbarous nation, and the prospect of beholding them rejoice on July 4, possibly on a large scale, already fills him with apprehension and disgust. The nation which a year ago was the most popular nation in Europe has become, in Paris, a burden almost too grievous to be borne. The other evening we heard a lady whose profession brings her into rather close contact with the American soldiers and minor diplomatists in Paris proclaim amid general assent that the Americans are at the best children and that at the worst they are brutes. We are not subscribing to this opinion; we are merely recording that it was passed, and suggesting that the passing of such an opinion is at the present moment deplorable, and might with the exercise of tact, forbearance and understanding on both sides have been avoided. It may be of interest to the Englishman who stays at home to know that French people cannot tell the difference between an American and an Englishman by his speech. To the French ear the languages are identical. But the French distinguish the two nations at a glance by their general appearance and behavior, and they find very little resemblance in their ideas, sentiments and general educational background. The comparisons at present passed upon the two great English-speaking communities (as our press loves to describe Great Britain and the United States) are for the moment extremely flattering to ourselves. But if we are wise, we shall not allow ourselves to be thereby puffed up. The Americans could not avoid being unpopular in Paris. The mere fact that they came late into the war and that the importance of their share in the peace negotiations is out of all proportion to their sacrifices is in any event a difficult fact to discount or to obscure, especially as the French are as notoriously sensitive and impatient in respect of their obligations as M. Perrichon.

Socially the Americans in Paris are in the position of a man staying in the house of a friend and forced to behave much as though the house were his own. It is even worse than that. We have to consider that the man who thus stays in the house of his friend and behaves as though it were his own has, in effect, a mortgage on the house. We are most of us the debtors of America, and France not least of all. The American army in Paris may almost be described as the man in possession, and there is no possibility of avoiding him. It was an unlucky decision to make Paris an American Military headquarters. The Wild West sprawls in the cafes and patrols the grand boulevards, with the result that a French nobleman may run out of his house one fine evening and find an unoffending French citizen on the pavement, "baigne dans son sang." The American army could no more be popular in Paris than the Canadians could be popular in Epsom. When, on the top of the military invasion of Paris, there came an American Delegation, fourteen hundred strong, filling the air with principles and viewpoints, and amusing itself loudly and continuously, not the most civilised President in the history of the world could quite cover with his professorial mantle the nakedness of his countrymen. The Americans were everywhere, and they could not be ignored.

All this would be of merely passing interest, were it not for the peculiar position which America will occupy for the next thirty years. What is happening in Paris will happen on a large scale in Europe, as soon as peace is signed. During the war America has become the creditor of the civilised world. Her chief problem will be how to spend the money she has made. She is so rich that she has begun to be alarmed for her foreign trade, for it is impossible for Dives to trade with Lazarus, unless Lazarus can be induced to borrow the necessary capital to set himself up in business. Whatever ultimate arrangements are made, it is fairly clear that America will have more money than she knows what to do with, and that Europe will be, to an extent unknown before, an American playground. And Europe will hate it tomorrow as Paris hates it today. Only by the greatest tact and wisdom can America secure in Europe the liking and regard indispensable to a great international power. Perhaps America does not desire to be a great international power. Perhaps the Senators who desire to keep America within her set bounds and traditions are wiser than the President who aspires to rank his country with the older civilisations. Perhaps the Monroe doctrine is the result of a profound national instinct—the shyness of a young nation doubtful of her capacity to associate prematurely with her elders. This is a point which the Americans will settle in their own time and way. But it is already quite clear from what has happened in Paris that, if America desires a great international position, she will have to face a problem not unlike that of a bailiff invited to take tea with an ancient family.

It is a difficult position, and one which no nation could contrive to fill successfully without centuries of polite international tradition behind her, or an instinctive delicacy and sympathy with the feelings of others which is not commonly possessed by the very young. America is, indeed, called to fill an international role of a kind with which the "new" diplomacy is singularly powerless to deal. One cannot help wishing that President Wilson would sometimes give his countrymen a hint of the social difficulties which confront them. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that President Wilson sees only the best side of the Americans in Paris, though this may be inevitable. He is as little likely to see the Americans incurring unpopularity as the headmaster of a school is to witness a school rag. The behavior which President Wilson is accustomed to approve in his subordinates bears as much relation to the behavior of the Americans when diplomatically or undiplomatically at large as the behavior of well-conducted schoolboys during prayers bears to their behavior when out-of-bounds. One of the nicest things about the Americans, in fact, is their obvious respect for their Head; they behave remarkably well whenever the Head is about. The President has told us again and again that he is a representative American, and that the strength of his international position depends on the fidelity with which he impersonates the average American. In a statesman who has been called upon to act the part of a Supreme High Arbiter among the older nations this is a dangerous illusion. It need hardly be said that, if all the Americans in Paris were like President Wilson, the Parisians would applaud his speeches with a better grace.

German Navy Lost 490 Ships; Had 29,685 Men Killed

Washington, July 8.—Details of the loss of nearly 200 U-boats are contained in an article in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, quoted in an official report received today.

Of the U-boats, 82 were lost in the North Sea or Atlantic and 72 off the coast of Flanders. Fourteen were blown up by their own crews.

Other naval losses were 1 battleship, 1 battle cruiser, 6 armored cruisers, 8 modern and 10 older smaller cruisers, 7 gunboats, 3 river gun-boats, 49 destroyers, 20 large and 41 small torpedo boats, 28 minesweepers, 9 auxiliary cruisers, and 122 trawlers and auxiliary vessels—a total of 490 warcraft.

According to the newspaper, the number of men of the naval forces killed was 29,685.

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Interesting London Gossip

By Our Own Correspondent

London, July 1.—The boom in motors of every description which began as soon as the ban placed by "Dora" on joy-riding was removed seems to be on the increase, if that be possible. Manufacturers have waiting lists of prospective purchasers. Prices for the higher grade motor cars have risen out of reason when one recalls what was asked before the war. Even a millionaire might be expected to think twice before paying something in the neighborhood of £3,000 for a car. But second-hand Fords that would have been scrapped at another time find willing buyers at a couple of hundred pounds.

It is the same with motor bicycles. In these days no self-respecting ex-munition worker (whose war time wages often exceeded the income of some professional men) is content without a motor "bike." Owing to the demand, amounting almost a craze, not much change is left to purchasers out of £100. "I can sell anything second-hand in the shape of a motor bicycle so long as the wheels will turn round," was the terse summary of the position given to me a few days ago by one agent in a large way of business.

The modest push bicycle is therefore coming into its own again; but machines are difficult to obtain. Although large numbers are manufactured I am informed that the bulk of the output is for overseas. It is said by the trade this policy is favored in high quarters, as of course heavy shipments of manufactures of this description helps to augment the volume of British exports which is essential in the financial interests of the country.

* * *

Recently I had occasion to assist in engaging a gentlemen to take up an important appointment in Hongkong. It was necessary to send the selected candidate abroad at the earliest date possible. But inquiries at the shipping offices for a berth met with the bland statement that one could not be had till January. All the well-known lines whose vessels sail east of Suez declared that they were "full up."

Eventually it was found the only way of getting the man out to China was through Canada, though even then it was stated that a passage could not be secured till late in the year. As a special concession, however, for reasons that have nothing to do with this story, the company agreed to accelerate his departure and take him about the middle of August.

* * *

Apropos of shipping berths for the Far East, I learn that nearly all the British who patriotically came over to "do their bit" in the war as soldiers of the Empire have now returned. I understand that only a round dozen or so remain still awaiting a passage. This enforced idleness has been a trying ordeal. I hear, however, that one of those who was unable to possess his soul in patience any longer recently adopted a ruse in order to get back.

He presented himself at Winchester before the officer responsible for repatriating men eastward-bound, told him he was financially "broke to the world" (or words to that effect), and hinted that the workhouse would soon be his only refuge from the slings and arrows of outrageous officialdom. Perhaps the possibility of a newspaper story under an appropriate "scare-heading" occurred to the keeper of the records (the visitor to Winchester wields a facile pen); but however, that may be, within four days a berth was found for him, and he has probably reached China by now.

* * *

In view of cable delays it is interesting to hear that recently a firm at Lyons sent a message to China and received a reply from their agents there withing 24 hours. A prominent merchant in the City with very important connections on your side, on telling me this nearly wept with grief that he cannot do likewise.

But business people are keeping the question to the front—"pegging away," to use Lincoln's phrase, at the Government. At the forthcoming meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in London Mr. Stockton, President of the Manchester Chamber, will move a resolution affirming that the "the long-continued disorder in the Eastern and Far Eastern cabling arrangements is crippling commerce to an unprecedented extent," and calling upon the Government "to take immediate steps to remedy the existing disabilities."

The position at present is that while telegrams from Hongkong homeward, for which the "urgent rate" is paid, can be delivered in 24-36 hours, there is no such provision in regard to messages outward. An effort is being made to induce the Postmaster General to put all routes on the same basis as the "urgency" messages.

* * *

A fact to be noted about the proposed peace celebrations is that discharged soldiers intend to have little or nothing to do with them. The central idea, originating with the War Office, was the organisation of triumphal marches in convenient centers, to be followed by "cakes and ale," as Shakespeare says, and music, sports, and other diversions in the villages.

But the soldiers take the line that they have had enough of marching and parading. Moreover, they are not going, they state, to "form fours" and march through the streets in civilian clothes. All uniforms were, of course, handed in on demobilisation. Coupled with this attitude is a plain suggestion that it would be more to the point if the authorities settled ex-Service men's grievances, such as alleged avoidable unemployment, instead of arranging street demonstrations.

Peace celebration programs, in the majority of cases throughout the country, are therefore being cut down to the conventional treats for old people and school children, with fireworks and bonfires to follow.

* * *

In well-informed quarters here China's refusal to sign the peace treaty is greatly regretted. Refusal does not affect the status of the League of Nations, but the decision automatically deprives China of advantages which she would otherwise derive from the League. It has to be borne in mind that the League of Nations is designed to become a most powerful factor in international relationships: that being the case it is obviously an advantage to a country—to China, for instance—if when difficulties arise the questions in dispute are to be submitted to the arbitrament of the League.

* * *

It was interesting to note how London took the news that the Peace Treaty was signed. Except in Trafalgar Square and along the Mall to Buckingham Palace, whither thousands went to see what the other thousands were doing, there was comparative calm. Outside the Palace the scene was one of joyful emotion: frantic cheering, especially when the King and Queen, accompanied by members of the Royal Family, appeared on the balcony. His Majesty waved his hand for silence; and in the hush that ensued he said, "Peace has been signed; so ends the greatest war in history; I join with you all in thanking God."

The crowds monopolised the principal streets of the West End till well into the night. But it was orderly rejoicings. There was no approach to demonstrations such as made "Mafeking night" memorable and added a word to the language. People were quieter than after the signing of the Armistice. The guns in the Park fired salvoes; and in the suburbs there were fireworks and maroons and searchlights. The Provinces heard the news without becoming excited.

* * *

A triumphant reception was accorded Mr. Lloyd George on his return from Paris. The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, were on the platform to greet him. Their reception was most cordial. Afterwards the Prime Minister drove in an open carriage with the King to Buckingham Palace, cheered all the way by dense crowds to the Palace gates.

Mr. Lloyd George has worked strenuously for months at the Conference to win a peace which shall be a lasting peace and appeal to all. He has his reward in the fact that it receives almost unanimous support—though history alone will record how long it will last. "A peace charged with hope has been won for the world," was his description of it addressing the crowd on his return to 10 Downing-street, after leaving the King.

* * *

Dr. G. Morrison, the political adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, who recently underwent an operation in a London nursing home, is now convalescent, and is recuperating at Forest Row, Sussex.

Mr. Walter James Dexter, Hongkong; and Mr. Norman Bowey, Shanghai; have been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Among recent wills are those of Mr. Henry Bell Wortley, of Chester, naval architect, who was a director of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., £100,571 (net personalty £96,585); and Rev. Dr. Timothy Richard, the well-known Chinese missionary, who held the rank of Mandarin, £1,847.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Captain E. M. J. Martin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shanghai, to Miss Florence Kathleen Powell, on June 12, at Barry.

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Prohibition After Two Weeks

Enforcement Not Absolute But On The Whole The Country Dry

New York, July 14.—Two weeks of war-time prohibition have passed with no definite solution of the perplexing situation revolving about enforcement and definition in sight. The American public generally has shown only a passive interest in the debate of those pro and anti. Only a small percentage of the retail liquor establishments the country over have closed shop, and the rest continue sales to near-beer and diluted wines —with exceptions. Almost all of the saloons remaining open await early "demobilisation" which will allow them to resume the sale of the old favorites, and they are operating under license, although paying dearly for the privilege of dispensing "kicklees" drinks in the interim.

The "wets" in the lower house of Congress, led by five members of the House Judiciary Committee, submitted a minority report on the prohibition enforcement bill of Representative Volstead, declaring for repeal by Congress of the emergency prohibition law, or at least for a modification of the act in so far as light wines and beer are concerned.

Ridicule Now Used

The report was signed by two Democrats and three Republicans. Unable to make any headway against a "dry" sentiment overwhelming in volume, the minority has resorted to other tactics in desperation. Ridicule has been hit upon as a means of softening the harsher provisions of the enforcement bill. Simultaneously, the bill was taken up in the House following the approval of a special rule for its consideration by a vote of 225 to 59.

Representative Pou of North Carolina, a conscientious prohibitionist is one of a few members who are lending an unconscious support to the "wets" in their fight. He is opposed to the present enforcement measure on the grounds that it is too drastic, oppressive and far-reaching. "Now, here you have a bill that makes practically everything a violation of the law," he declared, adding that in his opinion the state is the largest possible unit of enforcement and that he could not vote for it unless amended "in several ways." Similar criticism has been voiced by other "dry" members, but the number has not materially affected the main sentiment.

Cafe Men Angered

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition has announced it will fight the constitutional amendment, basing arguments on a decision of the New York Supreme Court of Appeals in 1856, by which a state prohibition law was declared unconstitutional. Meanwhile, hotel men and restaurateurs who are careful to obey the law are growing angry because of the alleged success of those saloonkeepers of New York who are said by them to evade it.

Philadelphia A Problem

The situation in Philadelphia is regarded as more puzzling. With more than four hundred saloons open for business there, and with reports to the police that social clubs are selling all kinds of liquor and that many speak-easies are operating, the situation with respect to enforcement has led to numerous conferences between Federal and city authorities. At the same time it became known that the breach between the retail liquor dealers and the brewers was widening. Additional arrests were expected.

Bartenders Are Watchers

The action of members of the Philadelphia Bartenders' Union in placing a fine upon their members who continue to work has been taken according to an official of the organization, in order that the men will not render themselves liable to prosecution. More than 1,800 of these bartenders have given their services as investigators.

Only eleven retail and four wholesale liquor dealers did not make the July payments on their licenses for the next year.

Baltimore Behaves

Baltimore reports a great falling off in the number of arrests for disorderly conduct in connection with liquor sales and drunkenness. The first "dry" Saturday in that city registered a drop from 337 arrests to 50, all kinds of lawlessness taken into consideration. Police court magistrates attribute the decrease in violations to the prohibition measure.

Boston went through an identical transition, the smallest number of arrests for drunkenness on a Saturday since the police have kept records being reported. The total of arrests on the first Saturday following July 1 was seven, as against 70 the Saturday before under "wet" conditions.

Big Cities Obeying

Los Angeles, San Francisco, New Orleans, Kansas City, Chicago and other large cities of the country reveal the same quiet submission to the war-time prohibition law and the same disregard of it in the continued operation of saloons selling light beer and, in some cases, wines. Enforcement has not taken on its full character, and until it does there is not expected to be much molesting of the retail light liquor dealers.

The most flagrant instances of open violation of the law reported to the Attorney General's office in Washington came from Atlantic City, where saloons were said to be selling hard liquors and ignoring the statute. The Department of Justice announced that steps would be taken to close the offending places. Attorney General Palmer reiterated his determination to make immediate arrests of persons who sell beer containing more than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol. Nevertheless, those who abide by the government's previous holding that 2.75 beer is not intoxicating continue to dispense it in nearly every large city of the country.

Search And Seizure

The "search and seizure" law of Illinois has been put in effect by order of Attorney General Brundage. It defines intoxicating liquor as that containing more than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol.

No drastic enforcement steps are expected until Congress passes the Volstead or other enforcement measures, or until the United States Supreme Court—meeting next Oct.—decides whether 2.75 beer is intoxicating. There are many state laws, however, that may succeed in getting a fuller "dry" result in the mean time, as, for instance, in Illinois.

The war-time prohibition condition of outstanding interest during the last two weeks is that on the Mexican border.

The law was expected to lift the debts of at least three states of Northern Mexico, so when the great "drouth" came July 1 Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Chihuahua saw their opportunity. Saloons with high licenses were established any place on the border the owners selected. The first three days of the drouth saw new ventures by the score.

Bars Along Border

If present conditions continue the border may be marked by a nearly continuous row of bars on the Mexican side from Brownsville to beyond El Paso. The one Mexican border state to pass up the opportunity for revenue is Sonora, where strict dry laws are in force.

"The change meant a great deal, a very great deal, in the life of San Francisco," optimistically remarks The San Francisco Chronicle:

"Unlike the cities of dreadful night, this has always been a city of cheerful night, and the ordeal of going dry was one yet to be faced. But it was faced in philosophic spirit, everybody believing that somehow and in some way the Paris of America would always be gay.

"It was never the drink which distinguished the gayety of San Francisco from the gloom of the home of the chemically pure. We were not joyous because we drank; we drank because we were joyous, and had the heart to spend the money. And we will continue to be joyous because joy is of the essence of our nature.

"A people who could smile amid the smoking ruins of their city are not likely to be downhearted because they are denied the privilege of taking a drink. We could do without a drink in the days of the fire, and surely we will manage somehow to get along without one now."

The Fargo Courier-News, of North Dakota, Nonpartisan League organ of considerable proportions, is glad prohibition has come, and sees in it a significance of particular import to labor:

"One result which probably was not counted on by most advocates of prohibition will undoubtedly be that labor will be made much more self-assertive. Liquor has injured no class so much as labor. Once it gets its head clear it will both realise more clearly the injustice of present social conditions and discover more certainly the means for correcting these injustices.

"As a parting thought, we should like to give a tip to our men of wealth. Nothing will so exasperate a vast number of labor men as the knowledge that, while they cannot have their drinks, men of wealth have in their cellars wet goods sufficient to last a lifetime. If these men of wealth were wise they would pour all their liquors into the gutter and place themselves on an equality with their working brothers."

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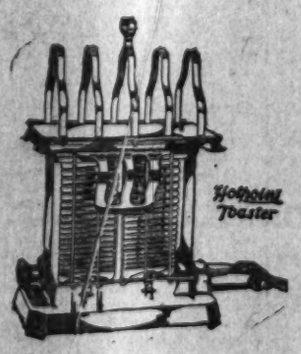

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9:30 a.m., Children's Mattins. 10:30 a.m., Sung Eucharist. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church.—Broadway. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. A. E. Seward.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning at 11 a.m., by Rev. W. J. Embery. Evening at 6 p.m., by Rev. G. W. Gibb, M.A.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. Frank Rawlinson, D.D. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. Evan Morgan; Subject, "A Spiritual Tragedy;" Hymns, 211, 362, 363, 367.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall. The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "Soul." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening Service 8 p.m., Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at 21 Nanking Road.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

Protection Of National Minorities

(The New Republic, New York)

UNDER the treaty concluded between Poland and the Allied Great Powers a precedent is set for the protection of national minorities in all the new states to be created or enlarged in the final settlement. Nationality and rights of citizenship are not to be identified with race and language, still less with religion. All persons born in Polish territory, not by free choice nationals of another state, become ipso facto Polish nationals, to enjoy equality before the law without distinction as to race, language or religion. There shall be no language restrictions on Polish nationals. Nationals of non-Polish speech are free to use their own language even in the courts, in spite of the establishment of Polish as the official language. In districts distinctly non-Polish the language of the minority shall be the medium of instruction in the public primary schools, although the teaching of Polish may be made obligatory.

These are liberal provision: are they merely paper provisions, like similar guarantees subscribed by the Balkan States in the ante-bellum era of insincerities? They are declared explicitly to be matters of international concern, falling within the competence of the League of Nations. The Polish government might fall into the hands of the reactionaries who would like to Polonize or banish every German, Czecho-Slovak, Ukrainian, White Russian or Lithuanian within the boundaries of the republic. That cannot be done, under the treaty, except with the consent of the majority of the Council of the League. Any infraction of the rule or threatened infraction, may be reported to the Council by any member of the League, and the League is authorised to take appropriate action. Differences of opinion as to whether the rights of minorities under the treaty have been violated are to be treated as international disputes under article 14 of the Covenant.

This is going far, an American might say, toward the destruction of national sovereignty. We have our own foreign speaking communities; should we care to have applied to ourselves international rules governing our conduct toward them? We permit our Little Italys or Little Hungarys to speak Italian or Hungarian as they please; we permit them to publish newspapers in their own tongue, to stage foreign language dramas, and the like. We permit it, but we hold ourselves free to prohibit it, if we choose. In the tolerant years before 1914 we yielded to the demand of some of those nationalities to insert their mother tongue in our public school curricula. We never dreamed that they could rise to the height of the arrogance of demanding that where they were in a majority the medium of instruction should be their language, and that English should be taught merely as a foreign language, so to speak. Imagine that such a demand came to the New York City educational authorities from one of the Italian colonies, and that Italy brought representations on the matter before the League Council, which proceeded to hear and determine. Yet that is what may happen in Poland, and if the precedent is followed, in Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Armenia.

That may happen, and we shall see that it ought to happen if once we will disabuse ourselves of our besotting illusion that American conditions and European run on all fours. Our American English-speaking nationalism has at its roots an incontestable priority to the alien communities in its midst. Non-English speaking residents are here by their choice, not by ours. We have an undisputed right to determine the conditions under which they may come here and the conditions under which they may remain. It may be good policy or bad to make assimilation one of those conditions, but it is domestic policy. The treaty does not deny Poland a similar right to make conditions to which immigrants must conform. That treaty is intended to safeguard the rights of populations that are indigenous as the Poles are indigenous, that are members of the Polish state not by choice but by necessity. It is the only way out of a situation that would otherwise be intolerably unjust and hence a menace to the good will between nations.

On the Lithuanian frontier of Poland, for example, Polish and Lithuanian communities are inextricably intermingled. Who are the first comers and who are the immigrants it is futile to inquire since the condition antedates authentic records. No frontier, however sinuous, could dissect out the nationalities. Provision must therefore be made for their harmonious co-existence under the same national flag. There could be no harmony if either race were required to give up its language and customs. Nor is it essential to the health of the state. It is sufficient that one language be recognised as official and that the whole population should finally become familiar with it through public instruction. In an era of peace the presence of minority language communities will not only not be a handicap; it will be a decided source of strength. Poland will be able to maintain closer cultural relations with the surrounding states because she holds within her boundaries communities responding naturally to the life of those states. Commercial and industrial relations will likewise be more easily maintained.

The same principles applied to Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania should go far toward pacifying the Balkans. The Italians on the Dalmatian coast would have no very serious grievance if they were guaranteed by the League of Nations against forcible nationalisation. The Germans and Magyars of Transylvania would learn to accommodate themselves to Rumanian rule if they knew that they would not be made into Rumanians against their will. History has shown that national interpenetration is the natural scheme of things in eastern Europe. In the Polish treaty this fact is given due recognition. That is a long step toward permanent peace.

Leonardo Da Vinci: Superman

An Article By Havelock Ellis On The Fourth Centenary Of One Of The World's Greatest Men

(London Nation)

THE fourth centenary of the death of Leonardo da Vinci, it is reported, has lately been celebrated in Italy. It has passed almost unmarked in England. The British public, in its childlike simplicity, has been passionately absorbed, not as one might foolishly have supposed, in the fate of the world now hanging in the balance, but in the fate of Hawker. It has scarcely so much as heard the name of the man who, first of mankind, not only meditated with concentrated attention on the problem of flight, but realised scientifically the difficulties to be encountered and sought how to overcome them. It so chances, however, that the moment when that hazardous flight was attempted was also the fourth centenary of the death of the true pioneer of aviation, who was also at the same time in many respects the most marvellous man whose presence has ever glorified the earth or exalted our conception of the possibilities of humanity.

When indeed our imagination plays with the idea of a future Over-man, it is Leonardo who comes before us as his forerunner. Vasari, who had never seen Leonardo but has written so admirable an account of him, can only describe him as "supernatural" and "divine." In more recent times Nietzsche remarked of Leonardo that "there is something super-European and silent in him, the characteristic of one who has seen too wide a circle of things good and evil." There Nietzsche touches, even though vaguely, more nearly than Vasari could, a distinguishing mark of this endlessly baffling and enchanting figure. Every man of genius sees the world at a different angle from his fellows, and there is his tragedy. But it is usually a measurable angle. We cannot measure the angle at which Leonardo stands, he strikes athwart the line of our conventional human thought in ways that are sometimes a revelation and sometimes an impenetrable mystery. We are reminded of the saying of Heraclitus: "Men hold some things wron and some right; God holds all things fair." There has been much dispute as to whether he was above all an artist or a man of science. It is a foolish and even unmeaning dispute. In the vast orbit in which Leonardo moved the distinction had little or no existence. That was inexplicable to his contemporaries, whose opinions Vasari echoes. They marvelled ignorantly at his learning and proficiency, but he seemed to them variable and unstable. They could not understand that he was not of the crowd of makers of pretty things who filled the workshops of Florence. They saw a man of beautiful aspect and fine proportions, with a long curled beard and wearing a rose-colored tunic, and they called him a craftsman, an artist, and thought him rather fantastic.

But the medium in which the artist worked was Nature, the medium in which the scientist works; every problem in painting was to Leonardo a problem in science, every problem in physics he approached in the spirit of the artist. "Human ingenuity," he said, "can never devise anything more simple and more beautiful, or more to the purpose, than Nature does." For him, as later for Spinoza, reality and perfection were the same thing. Both aspects of life he treats as part of his task —the extension of the field of human knowledge, the intension of the power of human skill; for art, or, as he called it, practice, without science, he said, is a boat without a rudder. Certainly he occupied himself much with painting, the common medium of self-expression in his day, though he produced so few pictures; he even wrote a treatise on painting; he possessed, indeed, a wider perception of its possibilities than any artist who ever lived. "Here is the creator of modern landscape!" exclaimed Corot before Leonardo's pictures, and a remarkable description he has left of the precise effects of color and light produced when a woman in white stands on green grass in bright sunshine shows that Leonardo clearly apprehended the *plein airiste's* problem. Doubtless it is possible to show that he foresaw still later methods. He rejected these methods because it seemed to him that the artist could work most freely by moving midway between light and darkness, and indeed he, first of painters, succeeded in combining them—just as he said also that Pleasure and Pain should be imagined as twins, since they are ever contrary,—and devised the method of chiaroscuro, by which light reveals the richness of shade and shade heightens the brightness of light. No invention could be more characteristic of this man whose grasp of the world ever involved the union of opposites, and of opposites both apprehended more intensely than falls to the lot of other men.

Yet it is noteworthy that Leonardo constantly speaks of the artist's function as searching into and imitating Nature, a view which the orthodox artist anathematizes. Leonardo was not the orthodox artist, not, even, perhaps, as he is traditionally regarded, one of the world's supreme painters. One may even sympathise with Mr. Bernhard Berenson's fierce but engaging attempt in recent years —unconvincing as it has seemed— to "expose" Leonardo. The drawings Mr. Berenson, like everyone else, admires wholeheartedly, but, save for the unfinished "Adoration," which he regards as a summit of art, he finds the paintings mostly meaningless and repellent. He cannot rank Leonardo as an artist higher than Botticelli, and concludes that he was not so much a great painter as a great inventor in painting. With that conclusion it is possible that Leonardo himself would have agreed. Painting was to him, he said, a subtle invention whereby philosophical speculation can be applied to all the qualities of forms. He seemed to himself to be, here and always, a man standing at the mouth of the gloomy cavern of Nature with arched back, one hand resting on his knee and the other shading his eyes as he peers intently into the darkness, possessed by fear and desire, fear of the threatening gloom of that cavern, desire to discover what miracle it might hold. We are far here from the traditional attitude of the painter; we are nearer to the attitude of that great seeker into the mysteries of Nature who felt in old age that he had only been a child gathering shells and pebbles on the shore of the great ocean of truth.

It is almost as plausible to regard Leonardo as primarily an engineer as primarily a painter. He offered his services as a military engineer and architect to the Duke of Milan, and set forth at length his manifold claims, which include, one may note, the ability to construct what we should now, without hesitation, describe as "tanks." At a later period he actually was appointed architect and engineer-general to Cæsar Borgia, and in this capacity was engaged in a variety of works. He has indeed been described as the founder of professional engineering. His science always tended to become applied science. Experience shows the road to practice, he said, science is the guide of art. Thus he saw every problem in the world as in the wide sense a problem in engineering. All Nature was a dynamic process of forces beautifully effecting work, and it is this as it were instinctive vision of the world as a whole which seems to give Leonardo that marvellous flair for detecting vital mechanism in every field. It is impossible even to indicate summarily the vast extent of the region in which he was creating a new world, from the statement, which he set down in large letters, "The sun does not move," the earth being, he said, a star, "much like the moon," down to such ingenious original devices as the construction of a diving bell. It is enough—following expert scientific guidance—to enumerate a few points; he studied botany in the biological spirit, he was a founder of geology, discovering the significance of fossils and realising the importance of river erosion, by his studies in the theories of mechanics and their utilisation in peace and war he made himself the prototype of the modern man of science. He was in turn biologist in every field of vital mechanism, and the inaugurator before Vesalius (who, however, knew nothing of his predecessor's work) of the minute study of anatomy. He was hydraulician, geometrician, algebraist, mechanician, optician. He was the seer of coming steam engines and of steam navigation and transportation. He was, again, the inventor of innumerable varieties of ballistic machines and ordnance, of steam guns and breech-loading arms with screw breech-block. These are but a few of the fields in which Leonardo's marvellous insight into the nature of the forces that make the world, and his divining art of the methods of employing them to human use, have of late years been revealed. For centuries they were concealed in note-books scattered through Europe and with difficulty decipherable. Yet they are not embodied in vague utterances of casual intuition, but display a laborious concentration on the precise details of the difficulties to be overcome. Nor was patient industry in him, as often happens, the substitute for natural facility, for he was a person of marvellous natural facility, and, as such persons are apt to be, most eloquent and persuasive in speech. At the same time his more general and reflective conclusions are expressed in a style, combining the maximum of clarity with the maximum of concision—far indeed removed from the characteristic florid redundancy of Italian prose—which makes Leonardo, in addition to all else, a supreme master of language.

Yet the man to whom we must credit these vast intellectual achievements was no abstracted philosopher shut up in a laboratory. He was, even to look upon, one of the most attractive and vivid figures that ever walked the earth. As has sometimes happened with divine and mysterious persons, he was the natural child of his mother Caterina, of whom we are only told that she was "of good blood," belonging to Vinci like Ser Piero the father, and that a few years after Leonardo's birth she became the reputable wife of a citizen of her native town. Ser Piero da Vinci was a notary, of a race of notaries, but the busiest notary in Florence and evidently a man of robust vigor; he married four times, and his youngest child was fifty years the junior of Leonardo. We hear of the extraordinary physical strength of Leonardo himself, of his grace and charm, of his accomplishments in youth, especially in singing and playing on the lute, though he had but an elementary school education. Except for what he learned in the workshop of the many-sided but then still youthful Verrocchio he was his own schoolmaster, and was thus aided to attain that absolute emancipation from authority and tradition which made him indifferent even to the Greeks, to whom he was most akin. He was lefthanded; his peculiar method of writing long raised the suspicion that it was deliberately adopted for concealment, but it is today recognised as simply the ordinary mirror-writing of a lefthanded child without training. This was not the only anomaly in Leonardo's strange nature. We now know that he was repeatedly charged as a youth on suspicion of homosexual offences; the result remains obscure, but there is some reason to think he knew the inside of a prison. Throughout life he loved to surround himself with beautiful youths, though no tradition of license or vice clings to his name. The precise nature of his sexual temperament remains obscure. It mocks us but haunts us from out of his most famous pictures. There is, for instance, the "John the Baptist" of the Louvre, which we may dismiss with the distinguished art critic of today as an impudent blasphemy or brood over long without being clearly able to determine into what obscure region of the Freudian Unconscious Leonardo had here adventured. Freud himself has devoted one of his most fascinating essays to a psycho-analytic interpretation of Leonardo's enigmatic personality. He admits it is a speculation; we may take it or leave it. But Freud has rightly sublimated into intellectual passion, in accordance with his own saying, "Nothing can be loved or hated unless first we have knowledge of it," or, as he elsewhere said: "True and great love spring out of great knowledge, and where you know little you can love but little or not at all." So it was that Leonardo became a master of life. So it was that Vasari could report of him—almost in the words it was reported of another supreme but widely different figure, the Jesuit saint, Francis Xavier—that "with the splendor of his most beautiful countenance he made serene every broken spirit." To possess by self-mastery the sources of love and hate is to transcend good and evil, and so to possess the Overman's power of binding up the hearts that are broken by good and evil.

Every person of genius is in some degree at once man, woman and child. Leonardo was all three in the extreme degree, and yet without any apparent conflict. The infantile strain is unquestioned, and, apart from the problem of his sexual temperament, Leonardo was a child even in his extraordinary delight in devising fantastic toys and contriving disconcerting tricks, and drawing mysterious symbolic designs that have foolishly suggested to some that he was an occultist. His more than feminine tenderness is equally clear, alike in his pictures and in his life. Isabella d'Este in asking him to paint the boy Jesus in the Temple justly referred to "the gentleness and sweetness which mark your art." His tenderness was shown not only towards human beings, but all living things, animals and even plants, and it would appear that he was a vegetarian. Yet at the same time he was emphatically masculine, altogether free from weakness or softness. He delighted in ugliness as well as in beauty, he liked visiting the hospitals to study the sick in his thirst for knowledge; he pondered over battles and fighting, he showed no compunction in planning devilish engines of military destruction. His mind was of a definitely realistic and positive cast; though there seems no field of thought he failed to enter he never touched metaphysics, and though his worship of Nature has the emotional tone of religion, even of ecstasy, he was clearly disdainful of the established religions, and perpetually shocked "the timid friends of God." By precept and by practice he proclaimed the lofty solitude of the individual soul, and he felt only contempt for the herd. We see how this temper became impressed on his face in his own drawing of himself in old age, with that intent and ruthless gaze wrapped in intellectual contemplation of the outspread world.

Leonardo comes before us, indeed, in the end, as a figure for awe rather than for love. Yet, as the noblest type of the Over-man we faintly try to conceive, Leonardo is the foe not of man but of the enemies of man. The great secrets that with clear vision his stern grip tore from Nature, the new instruments of power that his energy wrought, they were all for the use and delight of mankind. So Leonardo is the everlasting embodiment of that brooding human spirit whose task never dies. Still today it stands at the mouth of the gloomy cavern of Nature, even of Human Nature, with bent back and shaded eyes, seeking intently to penetrate the gloom beyond, with the fear of that threatening darkness, with the desire of what redeeming miracle it yet perchance may hold.

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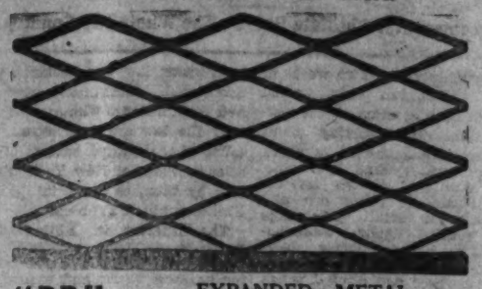

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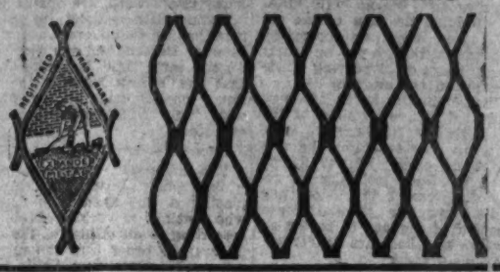

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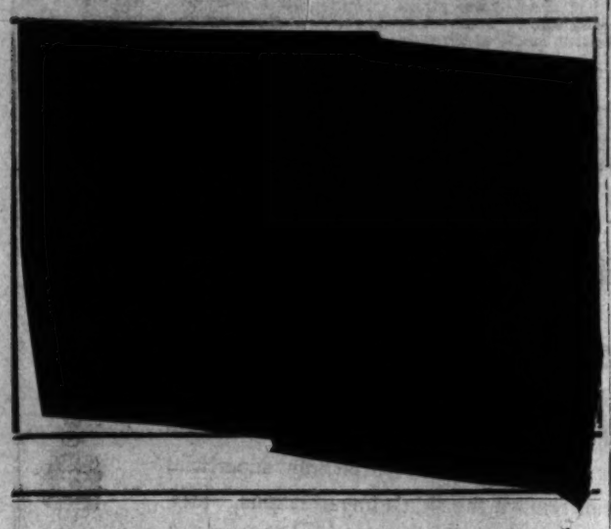

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Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. Bac.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

It seems that Shanghai is to have two orchestras instead of only one. The announcement is made that the French Municipal Council has engaged the orchestra of the Peking Philharmonic Union. Professor Heymans is the director. Details of the constitution of the orchestra are awaited with interest.

• • •

Last week in an article on the attitude of the British people to music I referred to the Czecho-Slovak music festival held in London. Since that article appeared evidence is to hand that the festival has been the occasion for the display of that peculiar psychology of the British with which the article was mainly concerned. Mr. W. H. Read, leader of the London Symphony Orchestra, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph, conveys a plea for the exercise of a sense of proportion in judging musical performances and cites the Czecho-Slovak festival as typical.

It seems that whenever a foreign orchestra plays in London, the phrase crops up: "No English orchestra could play like that." As Mr. Reed points out, the fact is that it is the national quality of the music that strikes the hearer as new and which gives him the impression of being superior. It is just as essential that we should follow our own way as that the foreigner should follow his. It would be quite as helpful to remark: "No Englishman could eat his dinner like that" or, "No Frenchman could execute a Highland reel like that." We may be quite sure that if the London Symphony Orchestra played in Czecho-Slovakia the audience would be struck by the performance. His national musical sense would save the Czech from expressing himself by saying: "No Czecho-Slovak orchestra could play like that."

• • •

If such instances reveal a lack of sense of proportion, they are not more beside the mark than the accusation of the classicist that such-and-such modern composers do not write like Beethoven. Again it is the sense of nationality that is at fault, however strongly it is contended that Beethoven is universal. No Russian ever thinks of saying that Stravinsky does not write as Brahms wrote, or as Tchaikovski wrote. This is because the Russian realises that there is a national mode of expression. This has not been always true of Russian music. The early admirers of Tchaikovski made the same mistake that we in our country are prone to make when they reminded him that he "was not another Glinka." Had he tried to be he would only have succeeded in being a smaller Glinka, and not at all a Tchaikovski. Germany's Max Reger was "if not a Bach, at least half a Bach."

The modern composer has a claim on our attention precisely because he does not write like Beethoven or like Wagner. It will be remembered that Wagner on his visit to England was naturally enraged by being told that everything about him, from composition to conducting was "not like Mendelssohn," who was at that time the musical demi-god of the English. A composer studies his classics exactly as an author studies his, to learn, but not to copy from them.

M. Maeterlinck and Mr. D'Annunzio are, I suppose, seldom reproved for not writing like Shakespeare or Dante. They have to stand on their own feet. You may prefer Shakespeare and Dante; you may think Shakespeare and Dante greater literature, but you cannot properly reprove the modern men for not being copyists of them.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's flamboyant efforts to attract attention to his own plays, by showing wherein he thinks them superior to the plays of Shakespeare, are an appeal to this sense of proportion in the English, or rather the want of such a sense.

A modern composition is rooted in the solid ground of the classics as a tree is rooted in the soil of solid earth. But the tree is not the soil, although it could not exist without it. A tree has a claim on our appreciation not possessed by a mud wall however laboriously fashioned.

A composer who consciously tried to write like Beethoven could have nothing of his own to say. If we are optimists about music, if we are in truth lovers, we shall be revolutionaries. The conservatives are the pessimists who believe things are not worth trying to make any better.

I am conscious that these things are not peculiar to music; that I have quoted in method and in metaphor not concerned especially with music; that the alteration of a word or two would make it an appeal for an historical sense of proportion in any activity whatever. But music is especially subject to the charge of not being senile. Music has so often served to illustrate the principle of regeneration in other affairs that the like service may be expected in return. Mazzini, speaking against the servile conservatism of politics, says that our forefathers may safely rest with their honors, if only we see that it is ours to bring to their graves fresh laurels of our own. In music we cannot ask our composers to deck for themselves garlands from the mouldering offerings on the graves of their forefathers. The glory of the great is that their laurels were once fresh.

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To Banish Fatigue

By Brice Belden, M. D.

You tire easily; you have no "pick-up," as the automobilists say; your sleep does not seem to rejuvenate you; you find it a great effort to concentrate your mind upon things; you postpone until tomorrow what you would do today if you were in good condition; a long walk seems quite out of the question.

There is an energy leak somewhere. Perhaps we can find it. A good way to go about it is to list the principal causes of energy leaks, and then by a process of elimination narrow the diagnosis down to the probable cause.

One very common dissipator of energy is weak feet. In most cases there are signs other than fatigue signs which point more or less directly to the feet and lungs, but in some cases the foot strain is transmitted in such a way as to produce merely general fatigue, and nothing but a test of the integrity of the feet will decide the question. Correction of the defect, if it be found, and if it be the cause of the energy leak, will banish fatigue.

Worry, eye-strain, monotonous work, overwork under uncongenial conditions, the abuse of alcohol, tea and coffee, poisoning due to tobacco, intestinal autointoxication resulting from a diet too rich in proteins (meat, eggs), late hours and malnutrition due to dental defects are some other frequent causes of energy leaks.

Working or sleeping in poorly ventilated rooms is a very common fatigue factor. When you breathe and rebreath a vitiated atmosphere you are not only being poisoned by the products of respiration but you are being deprived of life-giving oxygen.

Too frequent or too prolonged bathing, and particularly the hot bath habit, will often occasion fatigue which may seem unaccountable to the victim.

Practically all of the causes of energy leaks which have been considered can be corrected, either by the tired one himself or herself, or by the physician.

Don't muddle along in your tired state; don't get morbid about it; but do a little thinking of the right sort, and, if necessary, secure medical advice.

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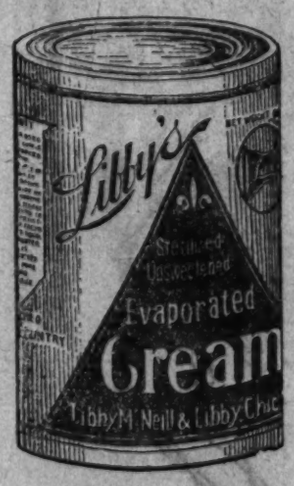

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.

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Why Movie Scenarios Are What They Are

The Story-Writing Department In A Film Studio Is Tolerated As A Necessary Evil, The Problem Being To Make the Scenarios Fit the Star

By Karl K. Kitchen

In the bright lexicon of the motion picture art, industry or game, there is no quotation that bears any similarity to "the scenario's the thing." Every motion picture company, with the exception of Charlie Chaplin's, has a scenario "department." This department is regarded more or less as a necessary evil. A studio must have one just as it must have a lunch room for its employes, or a directors' room for its high officials. But it is rarely taken seriously.

While it is a fact that Charlie Chaplin is able to make the most successful pictures without the aid of a scenario department, the writer is not going to dismiss the subject of its functions without a few remarks. For he has tracked the wild scenarios to their lair on more than one occasion, and consequently he has his personal experiences to relate—if nothing else.

One of the largest, if not the most important scenario department which the writer visited, is part and parcel of the William Fox studio in Hollywood. Something like eighty-two pictures are made in this Pacific coast studio of the Fox Company every twelve months, which means that at least eighty-two scenarios have to be accepted, prepared and filmed. From which it will be seen that it is "some" department.

The head of this department is Marc Robbins, who has been both actor and director in his time! He is the man who selects the vehicles for the stars of the Fox firmament and fashions them to the peculiarities and—shall we say?—idiosyncrasies of their individual talents—or lack of them. Naturally he has several assistants, one of them being Charles Kenyon, the author of "Kindling" and other successful dramas. But Mr. Robbins rules supreme, except when, Jove-like, Mr. William Fox interferes.

"Briefly, the problem is to make the scenario fit the star," said Mr. Robbins, coming to the point immediately by paraphrasing W. S. Gilbert. "And that's why there are so many poor moving pictures. No, don't blame the scenarios. We can't help it if the public often prefers a pretty boy or a 'chicken' to a competent actor or actress. What we have to do is to give the pretty boy or the 'chicken' some sort of a vehicle in which to display their little bag of tricks.

"If it were only a question of turning out first-class scenarios it would be no trouble at all," he went on. "There are many authors who can write good scenarios. But when those good scenarios have to be fitted to—well, players of very limited histrionic ability—it takes positive genius to turn out a master-piece.

"This is what often happens in a scenario department—not mine, particularly, for I have worked in many others! A workmanlike scenario is prepared for the newest star who has been discovered by the President of a film company in a manicure parlor in Boston or Philadelphia—for stars are made by film Presidents, even as they are made by theatrical managers. The scenario is sent to the star for approval—for when a film President is paying any one a large salary he naturally wants his or her opinion, whether it is worth anything or not.

"Miss Maybell Meringue or whatever her name is reads the scenario, and suggests several changes in order to make herself more important or to enable her to wear a new sable coat or bathing suit that has been given her for advertising purposes. Then the scenario is passed along to her personal manager—for every lady star has a personal manager or husband who interests himself in her affairs. This individual, who always has the star's best interests at heart—since he is supported by her—suggests further changes. He thinks the story would be improved if the leading man did not appear so often, and also if Miss Meringue were permitted to make her entrance on horseback, having just learned to ride in Central Park.

"All these suggestions are incorporated in the revised version, for the film President is anxious to please the lady; and, unless the scenario department wants to lose its job, instructions have to be obeyed.

"Even this much revision would not always prove fatal. But to make matters worse a high-priced director is assigned to direct the picture. He is naturally anxious to impress his personality upon the finished product. A scenario is about as sacred to him as a cub reporter's first story to a busy city editor. With the result that when he gets through shooting the picture the only things left are the title and the names of the characters.

"Now, I don't say that this is the usual thing," cautioned Mr. Robbins. "I merely say that it often happens, and it explains why it is unfair to blame the scenario department of any company for its poor pictures. More good films have been spoiled by pampered stars and ambitious directors than by scenario writers.

"You see, the only staple article in this funny business is the star," he went on, after he had wiped his perspiring brow. "If the scenario writers could decide who should appear in their plays there would be nothing to it."

"But why don't you give the public something worth while?" I asked. "Instead of making scenarios from the trash in cheap fiction magazines, why don't you photo-dramatise real stories? For instance, why don't you prepare a film version of Joseph Conrad's "Victory?" It is a great novel, filled with action, fights, villians, everything, including a tropical island, that the movies seem to want."

"I'm glad you asked me this," replied Robbins, "for I read "Victory" with a view to making a film version for William Farnum, and I can explain why we couldn't use it.

"The Fox Company is paying William Farnum a very large salary—probably the largest salary that any male star is being paid at the present time. He has a great following, and his admirers insist that he shall always appear as the hero. You will recall that the so-called hero of "Victory" is killed before the end of the book. It would ruin Farnum's chances of success if he were killed in a picture. His admirers insist upon a happy ending. He can have a lot of hard luck in the first reels, but at the finish he must be triumphant."

"Why didn't you change the Conrad ending?" I asked, for a catch.

"I thought of that," confessed the unhappy scenario writer, "but we had to find a story in a hurry and we used something else that was more of a fit.

"It's no easy matter to fit Bill Farnum," Robbins went on. "He has to have a scenario with a lot of rough-and-tumble fights, for that is one of the principal things the public goes to see. And he doesn't wear evening clothes well. In fact, we don't dare show him in a dress suit except for a flash.

"So you see it is no use for you to suggest that the company hire an actor who can wear a dress suit. Mr. Farnum has demonstrated that he has enormous box office drawing power, and we are hired to fit him with the best film possible. It's a compromise, of course, but then, isn't life a compromise?"

I sympathised with his sad predicament to the extent of subscribing to his philosophic observation.

"Then there is no hope, no ray of sunshine in your life? I queried.

"Yes, film Presidents are getting better educated. Stars are getting better educated, even directors are learning something, and the result is better pictures. If film Presidents only knew how many of their stars were unable to act, if the public appreciated talent instead of mere pretty boys and 'chickens'—untalented young women with pretty faces, I mean—there would be much better pictures. But it will come in time—not in my time or your time—but in the sweet bye and bye."

As Tom Mix was working in the studio, my guide was anxious to present me, and I left Robbins and his scenarios to watch the acrobatic star shoot up a make believe saloon.

Next to Douglas Fairbanks, Mix is the greatest stuntster in the movies. There is nothing in the way of risking his neck that he won't attempt once. Before he became a star it is said that he used to "double" for Fairbanks.

Whether this is true or false I do not know, but years ago "doubling" was a recognised profession. If a scenario called for the star to jump into a lake to rescue a beauty in distress, a dare-devil actor who resembled the high-salaried performer made the jump for a few paltry dollars.

But today there is very little faking of this kind. Douglas Fairbanks does all his own stunts. And of course Mr. Mix, having been a professional doubler, has no occasion for hiring any one to take his place when nerve or recklessness is required.

Mix is interesting, not only because he is an amazing athlete, but because he has worked his way up to stardom from obscurity in a very short time.

Miss Theda Bara was not in evidence the day I visited the Fox studio. In fact, the studio manager informed me that she was making another vampire picture in Florida.

"How do you account for her success?" I asked. "She can't act, she is not a great beauty."

"She was the original vamp," he replied. "One picture made her famous over night. As a matter of fact, she wasn't even featured in that picture, but she made the vampire type famous, and of course has been playing vampires ever since.

"Stars in this game are often made over night in just the same way. One great picture will make a great star, and two or three bad ones will unmake them. The public is very fickle. And yet the star is the only staple we have to work with. They know it and that's why some of them come to work at noon instead of 9 o'clock in the morning. They know we can't fire them while they are at the height of their popularity."

There is one studio in Hollywood where stars do not come late. The Roberston-Cole Co. have contracts with their stars that any loss due to their failure to arrive on time is to be deducted from their salaries, with the result that the stars are the first ones to arrive in the morning. When I imparted this news to the studio manager he said he would wire Mr. Fox about it immediately.

"If some of our stars had contracts like that and continued their present habits of arriving [illegible] they'd owe the company money," said the studio manager. "Anyway, I'm glad Miss Theda Bara is in Florida and I don't have to worry about her," he added with a sigh of relief. "Stars are funny people. They think they always will be stars, but I've seen them rise and fall. And a lot of the gay birds in this starry burgh will be lying by the wayside looking at the stars while I'm still making pictures."

"What about your scenario department?" I asked, for I was anxious to get a professional opinion about Mr. Robbins and his co-workers.

Oh, it's all right," the studio manager assured me. "We've got 'em trained to write the stuff we want."

When I saw the downcast face of Mr. Robbins as I left the studio I had a feeling that perhaps he had been over-trained. But such is life in the scenario department of a

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France's Spectacular Treason Trial

Hearing Of Four Men Accused Of Helping Germany, Including Senator Humbert, Has All The Accompaniments Of Drama

By Alvan L. Sanborn
(*New York Tribune*)

"For all those Sinister Intrigues came Perilously near Compromising the Resistance to which we owe our Victory, the Hour of Justice has Struck."

So concluded the report of Lieutenant Colonel Jousselin upon the Lenoir-Desouches-Humbert - Ladoux affair, tried by the military tribunal known as the Troisieme Conseil de Guerre and which is at once a sequel to the Bolo and "Bonnet Rouge" affairs and a prelude to the Caillaux affair that is soon to be submitted to the Senate sitting as a high court. Were it not overshadowed by the doings of the great conference convened to negotiate the preliminaries of peace, this trial would have attracted the passionate attention of the entire world.

The defendants were Pierre Lenoir, young man about town, opium fiend and general rake, so indolent and prodigal that his father, the late Alphonse Lenoir, head of an important publicity bureau, had been constrained to place him under financial guardianship; Maitre Guillaume Desouches, a lawyer obsessed by get-rich-quick schemes and unwilling to live within his comfortable income; Captain Ladoux, attached before the war to the editorial staff of Le Radical, and during the war to the counter espionage service of the Ministry of War, and Charles Humbert, Senator of the Meuse, vice-president of the Army Commission of the Senate and nominal owner of the big daily Le Journals.

Lenoir and Desouches stood accused both of trading with the enemy and intelligence with the enemy (the latter equivalent to espionage and punishable with death); Charles Humbert of trading with the enemy, and Captain Ladoux of complicity in trading with the enemy.

'Le Gros Charles'

Charles Humbert, although the crime with which he is charged is much less heinous than that with which Lenoir and Desouches are charged, was still the center of interest in the trial, for the reason that he has been for a number of years an exceedingly conspicuous figure in journalism and in politics. Humbert was obviously the stake for which the Germans played. It goes without saying that they would never have lavished their millions on such small fry as Desouches and Lenoir. "Humbert," wrote Pierre Lenoir in a letter to his mother, "will succeed in getting us respected. He is the flag that covers the merchandise."

Charles Humbert is very corpulent—whence his sobriquet "Le Gros Charles"—and has the free-and-easy manner styled by the French "bongarconisme." His corpulence does not prevent him from being tremendously active—"this man with the bull's neck," some one has said, "works like an ox"—and his "bongarconisme" is curiously blended with imperiousness and downright brutality.

Charles Humbert is defended by Maitre Moro-Giafferi, an exceedingly brilliant advocate, upon whose shoulders the mantle of the late Fernand Labori seems to have fallen.

Eloquence is Moro-Giafferi's strong suit. He fairly exudes eloquence. With or without provocation, it just oozes from his every pore. He literally drowns the considerations that militate against his client in a flood of words.

Lean, wiry and agile, Moro-Giafferi is the complete physical antithesis of his client, Charles Humbert, whom he nevertheless resembles in energy, tenacity and capacity for work. He is a human demonstration of the existence of perpetual motion. He is constantly gesticulating, constantly tossing with a graceful gesture of impatience the flowing sleeves of his advocate's robe off his wrists, constantly leaping to his feet in protestation, constantly marking his approval or disapproval with nods or shakes of the head, constantly giving either plastic or vocal expression to his immediate sentiments and emotions. He fusses, fidgets and fumes, he "capers and cavorts," he "jumps about and snorts," not from sheer nervousness as might appear at first sight, but with a definite end in view, for he always has his eye on the gallery. In fact, he is so consummate an actor of the romantic type that one day, when a head cold occasioned me, without warning, an hour or so of deafness, I was able to follow him with a very close approach to comprehension, as the theatergoer, ignorant of French and Italian, follows a Bernhardt or a Salvini.

The Foe Of Treason

Moro's antagonist, the Public Prosecutor (Commissaire du Gouvernement), Capitaine Mornet, has been made a national celebrity by his masterful conduct of the Affairs of Treason. It is largely due to him that Bolo, Duval and the lesser scalawags have paid the penalty of their crimes, and it is rumored that he will be called upon to assume the role of Advocate General when Caillaux appears before the Senate High Court.

Capitaine Mornet is quite as extraordinary a personality as Maitre Moro-Giafferi in his way, but it is a very different way. He is as reticent as Moro is loquacious, as sparing of eloquence as Moro is prodigal of it, as simple as Moro is theatrical, as nonchalant as Moro is vivacious, as quiescent as Moro is acrobatic. He wastes neither words, gestures nor energy. He gives an impression of immense reserve force.

Captaine Mornet—and therein lies the supreme secret of his power—conveys the impression that he is a patriot first and a lawyer afterward. He pleads less with his talent, which is great, than with his conscience, which is, in very truth, the conscience of France. He never seems (as does Moro at times) to be straining to score points merely for the professional glory of scoring points. On the contrary—avenger of society though he be—he does not hesitate, upon occasion, to recommend clemency.

"Neither soldier, despite his uniform, nor prosecutor, despite his functions," writes an habitue of the court martial, "M. Mornet is simply and solely a conscience. . . . His voice, hoarse with indignation, lashes and bites. He is the living image of righteous passion. He talks directly to the judges. He employs neither finesse nor irony. He develops the intrigue of his drama as he conceives it, and he imposes it. He grips. He speaks with head and chest thrust forward, hands clutching the rail. . . . His very aspect terrifies, for back of the compact, crouching body you perceive this terrible thing, a conscience in quest of its prey."

The room of the Cour d'Assizes in which the Lenoir-Desouches-Humbert-Ladoux court martial is sitting has been the scene of the trials of practically all the celebrated cases of several generations and is as familiar to Parisians as the opera, the Longchamps racetrack, the general hall of the Sorbonne or Notre Dame. It is an appropriately sombre and dignified auditorium with a heavy, richly groined ceiling, a monumental wall clock, the regulation dusty bust of the Republic and a big gilt frame bereft, since anti-clericalism got the better of the venerable traditions of the Palais de Justice, of its painted Christ.

Seven army officers in full uniform resplendent with decorations and insignia replace the jurors of the civil court. Each prisoner is in the custody of a non-commissioned officer, and a picket of poilus, in the horizon blue and the steel helmets of the front, mount guard in the rear of the hall. When the officer-jurors enter the picket presents arms and everybody present rises and remains standing until they are seated.

The proceedings begin with the reading by a captain, acting as clerk, of the Act of Accusation. The "Interrogatorie" (which includes the statements of the prisoners and the questioning of the presiding officer, the public prosecutor and the counsel for the defense) follows. Then come the depositions and the examination of the witnesses and then the "Requisitoire" of the public prosecutor and the pleas of the counsel for the defense—operations each of which consumes several minutes, several hours or several days, according to the number of the defendants and the gravity of the charges; in the present instance several days.

The pleas concluded, the members of the court martial retire to make up their verdict by a majority vote. When they re-enter everybody again rises and the soldiers of the picket raise their hands to the visors of their helmets in salute. They remain in this position while the President exhorts to calm and pronounces "in the name of the French people" the finding of the court, after which they let the butts of their muskets fall to the floor with a heavy thud. In the court martial—in contradistinction to the usage of the assize court—the prisoners are not present during this ceremony. The verdict is read to them in an anteroom by the clerk, who at the same time announces to them that they are allowed twenty-four hours in which to appeal.

All Is Still

Throughout the proceedings—whether they last hours, days or weeks—the officer-jurors remain absolutely motionless (exchanging neither word nor sign) in their chairs. The poilus of the picket strain heroically after an equal statuesqueness; but ever and anon one of them, lulled by conversations the drift of which he is too far away to catch, fails, in his own despite, into a doze, lets drop his musket and awakes with a start. A certain noiseless, but picturesque, bustle is created by the muffled movements of the official stenographers, the artists photographers and journalists and their messengers, and more particularly by the incessant comings and goings of the scores of lawyers (and lawyeresses) in the black toques, the shining, white, stiff starched neckbands, and the ermine-trimmed black robes of their order, who, in the intervals of their duties in other parts of the big, rambling Palais de Justice, avail themselves of the opportunity to study the methods of the masters of their profession.

Admission to the court martial is by ticket. Tickets, by reason of the limited seating capacity, are none too easy to obtain. The consequence is that your genuine Parisian, who dearly loves to pass for a privileged character, would no more think of missing such a trial as the one now on than he would think of missing the repetition generale of a Boulevard theatre or any other "exclusive" social function. In the intermissions—I had almost said the entr'actes—he can promenade in the historic Vestible d'Harlay at the foot of the grand staircase that mounts to the courtroom and "visit" and gossip in the same way, about the same things, with the same peo-

(Continued On Page 18)

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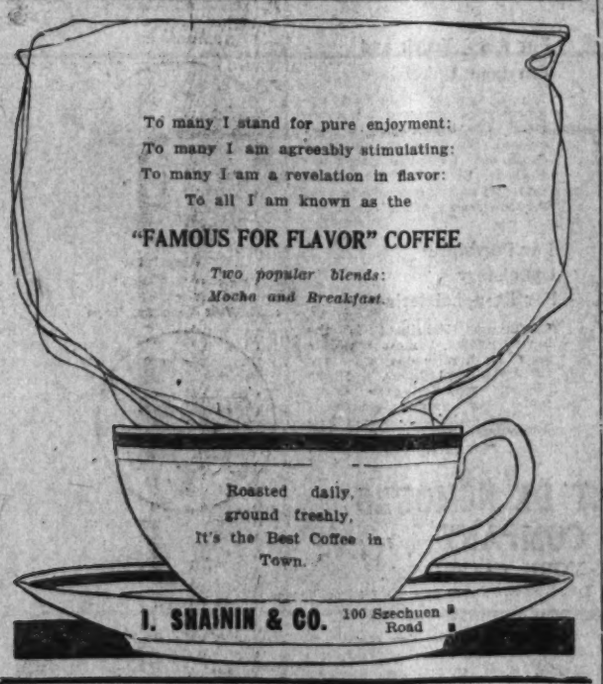
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France's Spectacular Treason Trial

(Continued from Page 17)

ple he is wont to meet in the playhouse boxes and lobbies.

Nor does the entertainment the courtroom provides compare too unfavorably with that provided by the place of public amusement. True, there are dreary times, when the occupants of the witness box "talk into their collars," as the French put it; that is, so low that their depositions are inaudible save to the lawyers and the jurors. There are, also, the highly technical depositions of the experts and the singsong readings of interminable sleep-compelling documents. But these periods of dulness are more than redeemed by all sorts of sensational incidents—humorous, spicy, violent, pathetic and dramatic.

A Comrade Testifies

For instance, a trench comrade of the prisoner Desouches (who enlisted as a private early in 1917, at the age of forty-nine, and served for several months in one of the most perilous sectors of the front), Pierre Barbet by name, takes the witness stand, with splendid loyalty, in his favor. Most simply and yet dramatically, Barbet, who is a typical poilu (four times wounded, five citations, medaille militaire), evokes the sufferings, the fatigues, the dangers he shared with "pepere Desouches" in the Douaumont region. They became acquainted in the forest of Caurieres. The weather was abominable.

"In seeing this old man pass, I was surprised," says M. Barbet. "I asked him, 'What are you doing here?' 'My duty, like the others,' Desouches answered me."

And the witness, with a voice quivering with emotion, terminates his deposition thuus: "I would not come here to defend a bandit. But, in the name of my comrades who knew him at the front, I do come here to say that not one of them believes Desouches guilty. Mon Colonel, in the name of my comrades, I would like, it would be a real comfort to me, to grasp the hand of Comrade Desouches, who suffered with us."

"I grant your request for the intermission," the President replies, "and I thank you for your testimony."

The public prosecutor declares: "I render homage to the testimony straight from the heart which the witness has just offered in all simplicity."

By this time Desouches is in tears and the whole room is on the verge of tears.

Scarcely less arresting have been the attitudes, gestures and grimaces of the combative, bellowing mass of flesh which bears the name of Charles Humbert, whom the caricaturists have tried in vain to render more grotesque than the reality; the financial and amorous adventures of the degenerate Pierre Lenoir, who bragged, while the flower of France was dying, "that a fellow with thirty millions would be a big fool to get his head broken at the front," the cynical correspondence with his mother of this same Pierre Lenoir (correspondence characterised by Capitaine Mornet as "letters d'empoisonneur" and "proses d'assassin"), which iterates and reiterates his consuming desire to hasten the slow but certain death of his mistress, the pseudo-baroness Mme. d'Arlix; the frequent evocations of the spectres of the executed traitors Bolo and Duval; the get-rich-quick schemes of Desouches and his brazen assertion that his sole occupation in Switzerland was looking on at trout fishing; the resentment of President Monier, the high magistrate, whose career was ruined by his friendship for Bolo, at being made to serve as a "lightning rod" for Charles Humbert; the implication in a plot to antagonise England and America of a journalist idolised by the masses, Jacques Dhur; and the vicious attack of Moro-Giafferi on the good faith of the President of the Republic.

Not A Craving For Scandals

But I am inclined to believe that, in the last analysis, the fascination which the trial of a celebrated case possesses for the French is due less to snobbishness or to a morbid craving for scandals and thrill than to a legitimate appetite, grounded in the incomparable national sense of form, not only for what is commonly understood by eloquence, but for the "beau parler," which comprises all the refinements and niceties of language. Nowhere, at any rate, are the splendors of the mother tongue more in evidence. The very Act of Accusation, 280 pages in the Humbert case, far from being a dry-as-dust affair, contains, more often than not, clever character sketches and profound psychological analyses a la Bourget that render it a close approach to literature. And not only the formal pleas, but the casual interventions of the lawyers are usually capital examples of clear, logical, cogent exposition or of ardent lyrics. Furthermore, the utterances of the defendants and the witnesses—in this country where pretty nearly every one is a born artist in words—are not infrequently admirable from a purely literary point of view.

French jurisprudence, in practice as well as in theory, allows a defendant to say "everything that he may judge useful to his defense," and concedes to the witness a latitude that is almost inconceivable to the Anglo-Saxon. Enthusiasts profit by this opportunity, in some cases the opportunity of a lifetime, to present to an audience of more than average intelligence the ideas and the ideals that lie nearest their hearts, whether they have the slightest connection with the issues of the trial or not, and they do so with the clarity and the zestful artistry that are the special and peculiar appanages of the Latin. The result is a series of well ordered discourses upon a wide variety of themes that would do credit to the lecture room of an institution of learning.

In the Humbert case a goodly number of celebrities (notably generals) have testified most forcefully to the patriotism of Charles Humbert and to the great utility of the national defense both of his services on the senatorial army commission and of his newspaper campaign "Des Canons! Des Munitions!" Those tributes, which one would almost be willing to be a prisoner to hear uttered about one's self, provided several afternoons of high grade entertainment. But Capitaine Mornet, impeccably and implacably logical, after listening to them patiently and appreciatively, disdainfully brushed them all aside in his requisitoire as having nothing more to do with the case than the flowers that bloom in the spring.

"Humbert," he explained, "is accused not of having betrayed his country, but of having accepted money that came from Germany, millions which he knew to be suspect and which it was his duty to refuse. Neither his role as a journalist nor his interventions as a member of the commission of the army proves that he did not accept it."

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The Sore Spots Of Middle Europe

Fourteen Districts In Which Lie Germs Of Future Hostilities; More Remains To Be Done At Peace Conference Than Already Has Been Done

IT IS, perhaps, a mere truism to remark that what remains to be done at the Paris Conference is far more considerable alike in bulk and in importance than what has been accomplished in the treaty with Germany. Still, there may be a certain surprise in pointing out that the treaty recently signed disposes of less than 10 percent of the territory which must be apportioned before the work of making peace is over, while the population awaiting allocation is something like seventy millions, as compared with the less than seventy millions divided in the Versailles settlement.

The Allies, who have conquered Germany and imposed their peace terms upon her, have now to separate Austria-Hungary into its component racial parts, deal with the Russo-Polish problem, the Russo-Rumanian question, bring about a settlement so far as England is concerned, dispose of the tangled problem of Constantinople and the shores of the Straits and impose peace terms upon Bulgaria.

Must Reconcile Racial Disputes

Not less difficult is the task of reconciling the disputes between the separate races on which the several provinces of Austria are to be bestowed, accommodating the acute quarrel between the southern Slavs and the Italians, and thus bringing a little order and calm out of that great central chaos which now extends from the Baltic to the Aegean and from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. Until these things are accomplished there can be no peace in Europe, and in the accomplishment of even a temporary arrangement there may be sown the seeds of many future wars.

To begin at the beginning, there is the Russian problem. It may be divided into two equally important parts; there is the question of Russia itself and the question of the various races on the fringe of the old Russian state, which are seeking independence, union with other fractions of their own race who are seeking permanent separation from Russia, precisely as the Danes, the Poles and the people of Alsace-Lorraine sought liberation from the German yoke.

Policy On Russia Is Complex Problem

As to Russia herself, what policy will the Allies adopt? They cannot recognise Lenin and the Reds, both because the things these people represent are abhorrent to all of the ideas of western civilisation and because, unless recognised by the outside world, they will shortly collapse of their own weight.

But if there is to be peace in Europe there must be peace in Russia, and to obtain peace in Russia it is essential that the western Powers should find some substitute for the anarchy and suicide of the Lenin regime. Apparently the Allies now are placing their hopes upon Kolchak, but this decision is arousing protest in Britain and France, where Kolchak is seen as a reactionary, and in neither country is there any desire to restore in Russia the tyranny of the old, stupid and corrupt regime, which has gone.

Granted that Kolchak can overthrow Lenin and Trotsky, however, this only raises new problems. He will come to Moscow and Petrograd as the champion of a restored Russia, of a reunited Russia, and is it conceivable that he will consent, that his countrymen will consent, to any treaty by which the nations, yesterday Russian allies, shall have apportioned Russian territories between the several border states, erected a new Poland, liberated Finland, allocated Bessarabia to Rumania and recognised the independence of the several tribes of the Baltic provinces?

May Join Germany To Redivide Poland

Instead of accepting such a situation is it not almost inevitable that the new Russia, the restored Russia, will join hands with Germany in a new partition of Poland, in a new arrangement in the Baltic lands, which shall reproduce the situation which has existed steadily since the policies of a great Russian and a great Prussian, Peter and Frederick, brought Russia to the Baltic and excluded Poland from the open sea?

If Russia were condemned always to be the thing it is, it would be easy to settle all the questions now raised; if Russia were conquered after a war waged against Britain, France and Italy, then terms like those imposed upon Germany would be possible. But neither the one nor the other condition is fulfilled. Russia was long an ally, and a useful ally; she finally collapsed and made a separate peace; but does this justify her recent allies in treating her as an enemy and dividing her territories, cutting her off from the Baltic; in effect, ratifying the terms of the treaty which her enemy Germany imposed upon her, sword in hand, at Brest-Litovsk?

Unfortunately, the progress of events at Paris already has resulted in the permanent alienation of Italy; nothing is more certain than that, once the chance comes, Italy will return to her old German alliance. To insure that Russia, when she does become a great power again, as she almost certainly must, because of the fashion in which her old allies have treated her, shall also turn to the Germans is to provide for a new war, with every chance in favor of a victory by the new alliance.

The real difficulty which confronts the men who have to carry on the work of peacemaking is the puzzle about Russia. We have recognised the independence of Finland, but Kolchak flatly refuses to recognise it on his part. We have recognised the claim of Poland to freedom, which Kolchak also concedes, but what is to be Poland's eastern limit? The boundaries of the old Russian Poland? But the Polish armies are in Vilna, Minsk and Kovel, fighting Bolshevist forces. Certainly if Kolchak will not recognise the independence of Finland he will not consent to the separation of Lithuania, White Russia and Volhynia from the old Muscovite state.

Nor is the dispute merely between the Pole and the Russian here. On the contrary, the Poles desire to restore the old confederation between Lithuania and Poland, while the Lithuanians desire unconditional independence, and even if this were granted there is still to be settled the age-long difference between two peoples as to their boundaries. If the Paris conference gives Poland White Russia and Lithuania, it alienates the Russians and the Lithuanians; if it does not, it alienates the Poles. If it returns the Lithuanians to Russia, it alienates both these people and the Poles and does violence to the right of self-determination of peoples.

Then there is the problem of Riga, of Libau, of the provinces of the Courland. Esthonia and Livonia, with a certain minority of German inhabitants and a strong separatist sentiment. To take these away from Russia would be to undo the work of Peter the Great and leave Russia without access to the Baltic.

New War Against Russia Possible

But precisely these people are asking, with Allied help, a gallant fight against the Bolshevist Russians; shall they be rewarded by betrayal to the Russians? If they are, they will unquestionably fight with German aid—German troops are still there—against Russia until such time as Russia and Germany come to terms over the whole set of questions that concern them. It is, then, no simple tangle, this problem of the Baltic and Polish hinterlands.

In the solving of it, the main question necessarily will be the self-interest of the Western Powers. It would be idle to expect Great Britain and France to alienate Russia by ceding her territories to Poland and one or more independent Baltic states, thus insuring a speedy combination of Russia and Germany to undo this work.

The fact that every European recognises and most Americans disregard is that the German victory over Russia destroyed the balance of power in Europe, which was restored only when we sent great armies to the Continent. These armies have mostly departed; their return under any circumstances is at least problematical; therefore, it is of utmost importance to the Western powers, if they are to exist, to prevent an alliance between Russia and Germany, which would be almost irresistible. This can be avoided only, if at all, by so framing the terms of peace as not to dissatisfy the Russia of tomorrow, which, one must assume, will be strong and mindful of its historic greatness.

That is why the whole Russian problem has continued to paralyze the Paris conference. A mistake, the "backing of the wrong horse," would be fatal. Lloyd George and Wilson were willing to flirt with Lenin, some months ago, because neither was directly exposed to Russian invasion if the reactionary faction regained control, but France is; has been invaded by Russians at least twice in a little more than a century, and France was always opposed to that manœuver which ended ingloriously in the Prinkipo fiasco.

We have, as a result of our peace-making so far, alienated Italy and created a sullen, resentful, revengeful Germany. Both circumstances were approximately inevitable; at least there was no escape from the German detail. To add to these a Russia, destined to be again the greatest power on the Continent, would be for France and Great Britain, with her Indian Empire and her Mesopotamian colony, to commit suicide.

Poland Has Many Troubles In Store

Therefore, it is not going to be easy or rapid work, this settling the eastern frontiers of Poland and Rumania and the future status of the Baltic provinces. I should guess that in the end Finland would be confirmed in her independence, Poland in the possession of not much more than the old area of Russian Poland, including Cholm, while Rumanian possession of Bessarabia, which exists, might be tolerated but would hardly be sanctioned. That is, it might be left for Rumania to settle the dispute directly with Russia, without, however, receiving in advance any guarantee from the Western Powers, although no one disputes the fact that the great majority of the population are Rumanian by race.

Even this summary retreat does not, however, dispose of all the questions affecting Poland. Today Polish armies are fighting the Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia, and there is an historic dispute between these people for the possession of Eastern Galicia, with Lemberg, the capital, which is itself a Polish city, surrounded by a Ruthenian speaking country. Had Russia stayed in the war she would have annexed all of Galicia with the consent of the Western Powers, but what now?

First of all, will the Ukraine endure as a separate state or will it revert to Russia? Should the Western Powers follow the German example and recognise the independence of the Ukraine or not? To recognise would be to alienate the Northern Russians and the Poles; not to recognise might be to guess wrong, for the Ukrainians might gain liberty. But to bestow Eastern Galicia upon the Poles would alienate both the Russians and the Ukrainians and lead to serious consequences. Meantime the Poles hold all of it, as a result of their victories, and mean to hang on.

Then there is the dispute between the Poles and the Czecho-Slovaks over Teschen, a tiny territory, immensely rich in minerals, lying between Polish and Czech peoples at the headwaters of the Oder and the Vistula. A majority of the population is Polish, but the Czechs have an economic necessity to possess the land, at least they allege such a necessity, and the Paris conference

(Continued on Page 20)

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The Sore Spots Of Middle Europe

(Continued from Page 19)

once conceded it to them. Then it repented.

Two Slav Peoples With Daggers Drawn

Now the question is open again, with the two Slav peoples at daggers drawn. To give it to one would be to alienate the other, to establish a separate state under the guarantee of the league of nations would be to alienate both and erect an indefensible state, one more indefensible state in Europe, without any desire for independence and with absolutely no means of defending its unsought independence or receiving aid from the nations which would thus create it.

To sum up, then, the Allies, with our assistance, must give Poland an eastern frontier, since they have recognised its right to exist. To do this they must assign Russian territory to Poland, yet it is of utmost importance that they do not alienate Russian national sentiment, drive a restored Russia into German arms.

The same problem must be faced in dealing with Finland, the Baltic provinces, Lithuania, while there also is the grave danger incident to alienating the Poles, the Lithuanians, the peoples of the Baltic provinces and the Czecho-Slovaks, as each or all feel their own rights, under the Fourteen Points, abridged by the necessities of the Great Powers.

There remains an almost equally ticklish puzzle, which we may call the Rumanian question. The new Rumania is shaped something like a square, and on each of its four sides it has a near-war in progress. On the east it disputes with the Ukrainians and thus with the Russians the territory once comprising the Russian province of Bessarabia. On the north it is at odds with Hungary over a vast area of Rumanian speaking lands. On the south there is the old quarrel with Bulgaria over all of the Dobrudja in general and the Southern Dobrudja in particular. On the west there is a new quarrel with the Serbs over the western fringe of the Banat.

For the Western Powers to recognise Rumanian claims to Bessarabia would be to alienate Russian opinion, precisely as in the north. But to fail to recognise Rumanian claims would be to deny the Fourteen Points, since the people are Rumanian and have already self-determined themselves to be such, and, even more serious, to alienate the Rumanian nation, which is destined to be one of the great powers of the future in Europe, larger in area than the mainland of Italy, and capable of sustaining at least as large a population. If Rumania finds her claims denied, she unquestionably will renounce her association with the Western Powers: so much she has already threatened to do.

Then there is the dispute with the Serbs over the Banat. Now the Banat exists to confute the Fourteen Points. It has a population of 1,500,000 and there is not any race in the many who inhabit it which has a clear majority. The Rumanians outnumber the Germans, Serbs and Magyars, who are all there in considerable numbers, but the Germans and the Magyars combined would outnumber the Rumanians. Moreover, the south-western districts are Serb, the northwestern Magyar, but to give these districts to the Serbs and the Magyars would be to deprive the Rumanians living in the uplands of their natural and necessary means of communication to the Theiss and Danube rivers, by which they export their produce.

Rumania Claims All Of The Banat

Now the Rumanians claim all the Banat and have to support their claim a separate, secret treaty with the Western allies. It was a part of the reward promised them for entering the war. But when they entered they were betrayed, defeated and compelled to make a separate peace. Does this invalidate the pledge given by the Western allies? At least the Rumanians deny it. But the Serbs assert this to be the case, point to the fact that the population of the districts claimed is Serb, and would vote for union with the new Jugo-Slav state, and argue that Mr. Wilson does not recognise secret treaties anyway. Then the Magyars claim the district about Szegedin, which is Hungarian, on the same ground of self-determination. As for the Germans, close to half a million in number, they seem resigned to losing in any case.

If the Western Allies recognise Serbian claims and fail to accept Rumanian claims in Bessarabia, Rumania will make an alliance with Italy, which has a dispute with the Jugo-Slavs on her hands. Moreover, Bulgaria, despite her quarrel with Rumania over the Dobrudja, might easily be placated by a promise of the Macedonian territory she has waged three wars to acquire, and then we should have a new Balkan problem on our hands at once. To suppose that the Western powers would go to war again to save Serbia is to suppose the impossible, but this is exactly what would be necessary if the league of nations were to be preserved at all.

Problem To Atone For Wrongs Done

But if the Serbs are denied their part of the Banat, if this injury is added to the wrong, the palpable wrong, already done in the hinterlands of Trieste, where half a million Slavs have been turned over to Italy, and to the probable wrong to be done, under the terms of the Anglo-French-Italian secret treaty affecting Dalmatia, then we shall have exactly the same menace to world peace that Serbia constituted from the Congress of Vienna down to the assassination at Serajevo, when the whole world was embroiled. Moreover, Italy and Rumania, two Latin states, with strong sympathies and a common enemy, might easily find a basis of agreement with Germany, looking for allies and necessarily prepared to trade upon the differences and profit by the mistakes of the Paris Peace Conference.

There is also a Greek complication to be reckoned with. The Greeks and Serbs have a treaty of alliance against the Bulgarians and Greece claims the old Ægean coast of Bulgaria in western Thrace. In addition Greece has a quarrel with the Italians, affecting northern Epirus, the Dodecanesus Islands, with Rhodes and the western shore of Asia Minor, including Smyrna. Northern Epirus is Greek by right, but Italy has prevented Greece from occupying it, and now, as the mandatory of Albania, occupies it herself. The Dodecanesus and Rhodes are Greek speaking, but Italy has held them since her Tripolitan War. Finally, the western powers promised Smyrna to Italy, but have recently permitted Greece to occupy it.

Thus the Balkans are beginning to divide again, with Greece and Jugo-Slavia in one camp and Italy and Rumania in a second, with Bulgaria destined, it would seem, to join the Latin powers. But this makes a new Eastern question and gives Germany a chance to select partners from one side or the other, while the Paris Conference, if it acts justly, must offend at least one side, and probably both, and cannot enforce any decision it may reach; in any case its writ will not run where it has no armies to go and it has no armies to fight Rumania and Italy or conquer Jugo-Slavia and suppress Greece.

Both the latter frankly ask only for what they are entitled to have according to the famous Fourteen Points. Italy and Rumania, on the other hand, can point to the pledges given by their allies in secret treaties; moreover, in the matter of Bessarabia, Rumania's claim is indisputable.

There remains the dispute between the Italians and the Jugo Slavs over Fiume and Dalmatia, the merits of which are so well known to my readers that I shall not repeat former analyses here. But it is an element in the larger calculation. Italy is practically outside the western alliance now she feels herself badly treated; she resents President Wilson's criticism; she feels, not unjustly, that her European allies have sided with the President rather than with her. If Germany is sullenly revengeful, Italy is openly dissatisfied; therefore no solution of the Adriatic problem that she would even consider would do justice to Slav rights and no solution which ignores Slav rights can permanently satisfy the great nation of southern Slavs, including the best fighting race in Europe, which is destined to rise on the eastern shores of the Adriatic. Nor can we expect the Greeks ever to accept definitely the loss of northern Epirus or the islands of the Ægean, which have been Hellenic in history since the very beginning of history.

These circumstances explain European despair in the presence of the problems of peacemaking. "But," my American friends argue, "the league of nations will arrange everything." But how can the league of nations reconcile the Serbs to the loss of hundreds of thousands of Slavs to Italy, the Greeks to the surrender of nearly half a million Hellenes to Italy and Italy's new ward, Albania? And how can the league of nations reconcile Italy to permitting a new Slav state to rise across the Adriatic or to consenting to the creation of a Greek state which will doom all her hopes in the west coast of Asia Minor, at the precise moment when Britain and France, by the new peace, are realising their aspirations, both in Syria and Mesopotamia in Asia and in Egypt and Morocco in Africa?

Americans See But A Single Solution

Then, again, the American point of view, influenced by the Fourteen Points, conceives that there is only one just solution, and that such a solution, if reached, will close the debate. Unhappily, there are frequently at least two solutions conforming to justice as laid down by the Fourteen Points, and in some cases, as in the Banat, a situation where the Fourteen Points have no application, since self-determination is impossible as a whole, and, if the vote of the people be had in the various districts, commercial ruin will result.

Finally there is the European point of view, which no American reckons with, the point of view of the French and British, who have to face the eventuality of a restored Russia, the certainty of a revengeful Germany and the growing fact of a thoroughly dissatisfied Italy, whose dissatisfaction grows out of the rejection of claims she holds just, which were agreed to by her allies, but rejected by President Wilson, in accordance with his views of justice, views which, in the abstract at least, cannot be disputed.

If Germany, Russia and Italy find a common basis for co-operation in upsetting the present settlement in Europe, where is the force coming from to defeat them? Certainly France and Great Britain cannot do this. Even if we sent new millions to Europe they would hardly arrive in time to save France from a new invasion. As for the league of nations, what power has it, outside of the power of the nations which constitute a real part of it, and these are Britain, France and ourselves?

Such briefly, then, is a conspectus of some of the remaining problems of peace; such is the unfinished business before the Paris conference.

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Mokanshan Missionaries Decide To Give Support To Student Movement

Hold It Is For Highest Moral Welfare Of China And Therefore Within The Scope Of Their Work

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Mokanshan, August 14.—One of the most important meetings of the Summer and the one probably most far-reaching in its import and relation to the work of the missionaries in the fall, was held this morning in the Mokanshan church. The gathering grew out of discussions held every Tuesday by the Woman's Discussion Club, the special topic this summer being the student patriotic movement and its relations to different fields of missionary endeavor. So much enthusiasm was created in the group discussions that the ladies invited the men to meet with them for a wider and fuller consideration of the subject. Colleges, universities, high schools, primary schools, and other departments of education as well as of evangelism were represented both by speakers and auditors. Wholehearted support of the student movement, presupposing necessary caution, was most apparent.

The Program

1. Arguments in favor of active co-operation with the movement on the part of missionaries.
2. Arguments against active co-operation.
3. The effect of the movement on self-government in schools.
4. How the movement may contribute to evangelism.
5. How we may get the spirit of patriotism out into the community.
6. What amount of social work done by students may be given school credit?
7. What is to be the future of the patriotic movement?
   A. In politics.
   B. In industry.
   C. From the students' viewpoint.

Taking these subjects up in order we give below a digest of each speaker's leading thoughts.

1. Arguments in favor of active co-operation.

Why should missionaries actively participate in this movement? Because there is little reason for non-participation. The only possible danger is a violation of a certain neutrality which might be construed by the Peking government as a breach of the treaties. Of course no open attack on the Peking government should be made by missionaries. However, since China is divided into North and South in politics, and so many conflicting parties at present hold the stage, why should missionaries be muzzled in expressing boldly such sentiments as concern not merely political questions, but questions which are primarily moral?

The immense influence of Americans and English in China renders silence inadvisable. Purification of politics and government is the issue. Missionaries may boldly take sides for the right in order to give courage to the students, especially when we see how the foreign newspapers in Shanghai and elsewhere [illegible]

physical, intellectual, moral, spiritual. Many sermons have recently been preached on patriotism, and rightly so. Patriotism and religion have a vital relation. We are also responsible for sympathy with the students in these trying times.

The present regime in China lacks a wise use of power. During the recent movement the students learned as never before the wise use of delegated power. They also learned such lessons as the moral power of co-operation; persistence in accomplishing an end; courage in facing dangerous situations. Such tutelage is vital in training for future democracy.

2. Arguments against active co-operation.

"Active" was defined to mean un-American or un-Christian. Americans as guests in China should not interfere with the internal government. Allow the principle of self-determination to work in China as in Europe. A missionary is a representative of the church and not a private individual. Hence interference in politics clouds the spiritual vision and issue every ambassador of Christ should have in proclaiming the Kingdom of God. The missionary represents the brotherhood of the human race and not any one country. The danger to the Chinese church is that she may become a handmaid to the state. However, these are matters in which full liberty of thought, expression, and conscience should be allowed.

3. The effect of the movement on self-government in the schools.

In the fall the students will ask for more self-government, since the young life of China has found itself as never before, and since during the strike students requested the management to allow them to hold meetings, manage the school dormitories, classrooms, and grounds, acting entirely on their own responsibility. What shall be the attitude of the school faculties? The speaker prophesied that in the future they would be more advistory than formerly. This seems necessary in order not to suppress the growing student self-consciousness and spontaneity.

4. How the movement may contribute to evangelism.

This is the time for the mission schools to preach the social message of Jesus, the Kingdom of God, and the brotherhood of man. It is essential that mission schools cultivate non-Christian schools at this time. The responsibility rests on the principals of mission schools.

Four things have characterised the student movement: unity; new readiness to serve, and in many humble ways; the value of individual efforts; and a sense of powerlessness, with searching for something to satisfy this need.

The Y.W.C.A. has the following program to spread evangelism through the present patriotic fervor: normal training classes for service; series of lectures on democracy, patriotism, and Christianity especially as the uplifter of women; on civics and responsibilities of citizenship; Bible classes; and conferences for non-mission schools.

5. How we may get the spirit of patriotism out into the communities.

The student movement is primarily not a boycott of Japanese goods, but an attempt to arouse love of country in the hearts of the Chinese. Hence these are to be reached by various forms of social service, as night schools for working girls, half day vacation and also evening schools; teaching mothers how to make more suitable garments for children; using the primary schools to link up the mothers and fathers with the school and with country; and especially to teach the children to sing patriotic songs as a sure way of making future patriots. The high schools have already done much along these lines. And, best of all, the motive is thoroughly Christian—for God, Christ, and native land.

6. What amount of social work done by our students may be given school credits?

The amount of social work for credit should not be limited, though in scope this work should be closely related to such subjects as are taught in the curriculum of the particular school giving the credits. Specific work may be portrayal of history through dramatic plays; maps of China made by students showing extent of Japanese spheres of influence, these to be explained in home or community; posting in country villages and explaining the Twenty-one Demands; editing student newspapers; any good methods used for increasing and extending native industries; all civic hygiene and sanitation work as regards flies, mosquitoes, unkept streets, etc., in night or vacation schools for teaching the ignorant; and direct evangelistic work.

7. Future of the patriotic movement:

A. In politics.

No man dare prophesy the future. The student movement is an expression of those Chinese who are close to Western ideas.

The student criticism is against the Peking government, and not primarily against Japan.

In international affairs the student movement has spoken across the diplomatic heads of government officials. The Japanese fear this.

The speaker ventured to express the hope that there would be a continuous presentation of Western ideas in China, vigorous criticism of the Chinese government; Japanese return of Tsingtau and Japanese forcible joining of the Consortium; and a constant struggle for independence in China—for real democracy.

B. In industry.

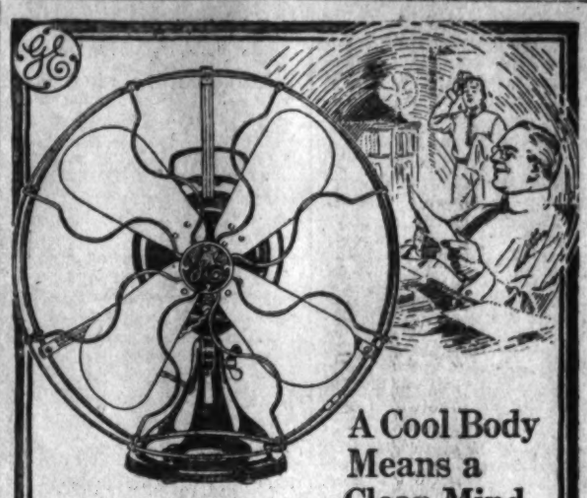
Missionaries have a general interest in China's industries but a special interest is required, as the industries and self-support for the churches are inseparably linked. As a reaction due to the boycott, the following industries have been established: using native caustic soda for making soap; factories for using Foochow castor beans to make oil for Shanghai cotton mills; cotton dyes now made in China instead of sending all cotton to Japan for dyeing. There has been a decided impetus to the tea industry due especially to America's going dry. Last year 100 million pounds of tea were sold to America; this year 150 million. Particularly has an interest been aroused in studying chemistry for industrial purposes, whereby Chinese ores, oils, cotton, and tea, etc., may be standardised, and improvements in processes made such as greatly to aid Chinese manufacturers and exporters.

C. From the students' viewpoint. (By a Chinese college student now engaged in patriotic work on Mokanshan).

The strike was essentially due to burning love for China. The ideals of the movement were to [illegible]ch each Chinese about his country, and how to love, help, and [illegible]ther. All provinces have organised central students' unions, with branches in every city and town, with representatives constantly reporting to headquarters.

The movement has enlisted the business man and will continue to keep in close touch with them. Co-operation with the girls and women of China in the establishing of schools for the illiterate, and shops where Chinese goods only may be sold, has resulted in great benefit to many sections of China.

The great need in China is for higher moral standards, and personal integrity, and this student feels that only through a wider acceptance of Christianity can these things come.



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Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and witten.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

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Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China

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How Peace Conference Went On Rocks Of Disunity

By James M. Tuohy
(Staff Correspondent of New York World)

Paris, May 25.—If the truth must be told, the Paris Conference should afford an inexhaustible feast to the convinced pessimist. The misanthrope who regards the failure of all human effort toward even the distant approach to the millennium with melancholy gratification would here be in his most congenial element. He need fear no disillusionment. If he be suicidally inclined he will find here a plethora of material to justify the fatal impulse.

Fortunately, optimists are in the majority among healthy races. Hope deferred only fortifies the ardor of their beliefs.

In this unextinguishable confidence in the possibilities of human advancement, not in anything that has actually been achieved by the conference, not in any proofs it has afforded that the ambitions and passions that have provoked wars have been mitigated in passing through the fiery furnace of the greatest conflagration in human annals, lies the hope of the future.

Really Meant To End War

When the war ended, the victorious nations genuinely desired and intended to make future war impossible. That was the morning after, but before many weeks had passed, the old debauch from overindulgence in the mad stimulants began afresh. Differences that were to have been settled by amicable counsels, by the "new spirit" that was to ingerminate universal peace of which we heard so much when Europe was being strangled in the toils of hate and suffering—the sweet reasonableness that was to distinguish the new era—had to be handled by the old method of threats of force majeure.

Nothing was really changed. The Conference of Paris steadily developed all the old familiar features of all the old conferences that sowed the seeds of further conflicts.

The first essential of the new order was the creation of international good feeling. A common cause was to obliterate old international rivalries, misunderstandings and selfish ambitions. Now, if there is one fact that stands out in strong relief as the result of this war, it is that the closer nations are associated en masse the more acutely it accentuates their differences, their prejudices, and their belief in the inferiority of all other races. Each race is fixed in the self-complacent conviction that its particular conventions, standards and points of view are the only correct ones. It makes no allowance for history, culture, environment, climate, natural conditions, or any of the influences that determine racial outlook and idiosyncrasies.

United By A Common Danger

Each nation measures the other inexorably by its own rule. Nations jointly fighting for their lives meet on the common ground of self-preservation, having to decide between unity or destruction. But when the strain is removed they separate into their elements.

This process had been allowed to go too far before the conference began its work. That was the first fatal blemish in the work of the conference. Who was responsible?

Now it is on record that within a few days of the signing of the armistice M. Clemenceau proposed that the conference should assemble with the least possible delay. President Wilson arrived here on Dec. 13 with the American peace delegation. That, apparently, was a reply to the French Premier's request.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, it seems, was in Paris when M. Clemenceau issued his invitation, but he deprecated, doubtless in the stately and superior manner for which he is famous in his own country, such undignified haste. M. Clemenceau was probably regarded as the proverbial "old man in a hurry." But Lord Curzon wasn't to be hustled out of his habitual measured, aristocratic gait. It would not be seemly for the powers to show undue haste. They should have time to expand their chests and give the universe a chance of contemplating them in all their glory, their foot on the foe's neck. Besides, the traditions of diplomatic deportment needed to be observed on this grand occasion.

This attitude, perfectly normal in Lord Curzon, wasn't adopted without the concurrence of Mr. Lloyd George, in whom it was abnormal. It happened that he had domestic fish to fry, so the making of the world peace must wait. He was planning his general election to consolidate his political position in the House of Commons. He was thus prevented from coming to Paris to begin peacemaking until some weeks after President Wilson's arrival.

This delay undoubtedly exercised a fatal influence on the whole course of the subsequent negotiations. It gave time and opportunity for the massing of all the forces opposed to a peace such as the European nations vowed themselves to when they were quaking in the throes of the uncertainties of war. Europe became during this interval a forcing-house of imperialistic intrigue, of which of course the roots were already there in full vigor.

If Mr. Lloyd George had come to Paris within a reasonable time after President Wilson's arrival, thus demonstrating the solidarity of the Anglo-American accord, making it plain to the world that they stood together to insure a lasting peace on the agreed terms, it would have exercised a most beneficial influence on the situation.

Golden Opportunity Was Wasted

But it didn't suit Mr. Lloyd George to make that demonstration. Thus a golden chance of snatching a peace of right from a victory of right was

United At First But Long Delay Gave Time For Old Diplomatic Traditions To Get To Work Again

lost. While President Wilson was left cooling his heels in Paris, there were repeated rumors that Mr. Lloyd George was coming over, but he never came until President Wilson had first paid a visit to London, their first meeting place.

As Mr. Lloyd George had been constantly back and forth to Paris in the preceding weeks, his continued absence after President Wilson's arrival gave rise to undesirable conjecture as to its motive. The absence of any demonstration of Anglo-American unity of purpose emboldened the imperialistic elements in England and France in their work of belittling the fourteen points and attenuating the binding force of the national pledges to make peace in conformity with their principles.

The conference never recovered from the evil effects of these lost weeks. The forces of reaction in all countries availed of them to regain their vigor. They gave the chance of a new start to all the influences from which war has always sprung. Their potency in England was plainly proved by the return of the largest reactionary majority that ever gathered at Westminster.

Off To A Poor Start

Under these unfavorable conditions the conference ultimately assembled. They have been reflected throughout in the relations subsisting between the different delegations. One could never imagine for a moment the Peace Conference was an assemblage of men gathered together for a common purpose.

From the very start each adopted toward the other an attitude of vigilant suspicion. At the Congress of Vienna 'twas said that it "danced but didn't march." The difference in the caste of the Conference of Paris was that it neither danced nor marched—until the Bolsheviki scared it into hurried activity.

Until then the delegations were too busy watching each other, developing their lines of policy, looking round for reciprocal arrangements on the principle "You scratch me and I'll scratch you," and generally engaged in discovering how far the fourteen points could be stretched without making President Wilson's continued participation in the negotiations impossible. The fourteen points—which had been so solemnly and eagerly accepted by the Governments which all these plenipotentiaries represented—soon came to be denounced, derided and treated as an insuperable obstacle to the making of the sort of peace that the European powers thought desirable. In fact, hostility to the fourteen points soon came to be the only common ground on which these powers met in complete harmony.

Approved 14 Points For Others

But while each power resented the application of the Wilsonian principles to its own claims, it had an open mind as to whether they really would not provide the fairest method of dealing with the claims to the other powers. Humanity, whether represented by the supposedly great, wise and eminent plenipotentiary, or by the man in the street, is always able to take a detached view as to the duty of the other fellow.

There was a naive idea abroad in the universe that the countries that had arrayed themselves against Germany were actuated by a common purpose; that they had been welded into a band of brothers crusading for the common good.

During the period of President Wilson's weary waiting in Paris for the commencement of the business of making peace which had brought him here, this delusion was completely shattered. It was made plain that the making of peace was to be no altruistic business but an affair of hard, relentless bargaining. The delegations settled down in Paris not in a common fold but in separate camps, strictly isolated, guarded and surrounded by every elaborate precaution that secret service ingenuity could suggest or diplomatic suspicion could conjure up to secure complete seclusion for its own denizens and even more complete exclusion of those of the other encampments.

Suspicion The Rule Of Conduct

The motto of the conference that was supposed to lay the foundations for the real brotherhood of man might well have been "Let us distrust each other." That is the only principle that has persisted without break throughout the deliberations. Every other has been subject to the demands of expediency to a greater or less degree, but international distrust, a hang-over from the old diplomacy cheery optimists fondly imagined to be a thing of the past, has grown and flourished until it fills the whole conference sky. The tables of the new law have been ruthlessly shattered, the old Baal has been set up instead.

In the throes of the swaying struggle of Europe against a merciless militaristic domination President Wilson was hailed as the herald of a new revelation. While he was waiting in Paris for the opening of the negotiations he began to be spoken of pityingly, first as an "idealist," then a little later contemptuously as merely an "idealogue." From being regarded as the savior of Europe he progressed steadily to the position of being its bugbear—because he was committing the unforgivable sin of attempting to hold European Governments to their pledges.

Might Have Danced Profitably

Now it is very probable that if the delegations had danced together like the Congress of Vienna things might have marched better. The atmosphere created by the system of intrenched camps was fatal to the possibilities of intimate social intercourse between the members of the different delegations.

When Lord Northcliffe pointed out with customary acuteness the danger as well as the futility of this condition of rigid segregation, and recommended freedom of movement between the respective intrenchments, the answer was that the delegates and their staffs had no time for such frivolities as international dinners and other entertainments.

This Spartan resolution was a mere facade. There has been plenty of dining, wining and dancing going on, but not with the right people or under the right conditions. There has been a vast amount of wasted effort in that direction. What would have been a useful aid to better personal relations was neglected, not because the staffs had any rooted objection to social relaxations, but because even before the negotiations began a spirit had been roused which made such relations between them irksome. The feeling of comradeship in a beneficent cause had been destroyed in advance. That of distrust had taken its place.

The strangest development of the intrenched camp principle was to be noted at the Hotel Majestic. Did all the British delegations freely mix in that palatial establishment? Not a bit of it. The Australasian delegates had their tables, the Canadians theirs, the Indian representatives theirs and the South Africans yet another table.

The representatives of the dominions were always to be found in groups. Even in the dance hall it is stated that the parties were almost equally strictly segregated.

Then the Foreign Office detachment was, as usual, loftily exclusive; so with the military contingent, but the naval men seemed more inclined to disregard these ridiculous barriers and to make the best of the best of all worlds.

The great foe of democracy is caste prejudice, and the Peace Conference has done nothing to remove it. The invisible line between the different races represented in Paris remains inviolate. Community of purpose occasionally produced an interested association, but when the common object was served or unattained it fell apart again.

Correspondents In Separate Groups

There was no more association between the press correspondents of the different nations than between the staffs of the delegations. They each went their own way except when thrown together by common pursuit of news. At the dazzlingly magnificent palace on the Champs Elysees, provided so thoughtfully by the French Government as an Interallied Press Club, the newspaper men of the different nations were almost invariably found grouped according to nationality.

So clearly had this line of demarcation been followed that it was thought quite a brilliant discovery to suggest that the British and American correspondents should have a joint joy feast when peace was declared. With what was presumably unintentional significance—though he is adept in French—a prominent British correspondent hailed with gratification the opportunity for a "rapprochement" between the journalists of Great Britain and America.

The idea of talking about a "rapprochement" when we all fancied that

(Continued on Page 23)

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How Peace Conference Went On Rocks Of Disunity

(Continued from Page 22)

blood was always thicker than water! Whisper it not in Gath! But the Chinese and Japanese correspondents made a more determined effort to mix generally than those of any other nation. If their example had been followed it would have been better for international relations.

Orientals Worked Diligently

The Orientals in other respects offered points worthy of imitation. They, indeed, labored unceasingly at the job they were sent to see through. The Japanese were housed at the Hotel Bristol in the Place Vendome, formerly the abode of Kings incog. and especially affected by the late King Leopold of Belgium. It is an old-fashioned hostelry, the kingly distaste for change being embodied in its internal economy.

The stately quiet that befits the surroundings of regal visitors was undisturbed by the advent of the Japs. Entering it one gained an almost eerie impression of silent energy. It was noiseless as a tomb. But every room was a hive of busy workers, no chattering, no knots of attaches gossiping on stairs or lobbies; no swish of skirts or flash of silk shod ankles; no laughter—all was unemotional, machinelike, uncanny, almost unhuman.

When one little brown figure, darting out of one of the hives, met another on the stairs no word was exchanged—just a deep, ceremonious Japanese obeisance as each hurried after his task.

Watchful At The Conference

At the conference they were the same paragons of reserve, dash and vigilance. They watched Occidental scraps with cool, calculating Oriental eye. They never moved a muscle at the tensest moments, even when the whole peace edifice seemed on the verge of toppling over. They watched and waited.

No exception could be taken to their immobile calm, but it irked all the same. They simply looked on, showing no predilections whatever. Their withers were unwrung by these Occidental squabbles. They wanted Kiaochow; they had it in their grip; in no circumstances did they intend to loosen it, and so long as Kiaochow was not on the tapis it was none of their funeral.

Their delegates presented an embodiment of Sphinxlike impassiveness. They never spoke or even showed any interest until Japan was touched. They remained mute as the depths of the sea and as impenetrable. The rivalries and jealousies of old Western diplomacy didn't cause them the flutter of an eyelash. They bided their time with consummate self-control until their chance of effecting the only thing they cared about came—when they struck at the crucial moment, hard and decisively, and won.

Japan's Golden Opportunity

Italy had impetuously withdrawn from the conference, the fate of the peace treaty was trembling in the balance, another withdrawal would destroy everything—the Japanese suddenly demanded that their case be taken up and disposed of at once. It was really the most dramatic point in the history of the conference.

It was a master-stroke of diplomatic strategy in conception and execution. The Big Three got one straight on the solar plexus. The result, humanly speaking, was inevitable. Their hands went up, and the Japanese snatched the prize which was the heart of their desire. They had a jiu jitsu grip on the Big Three which left these latter only the choice between surrender or the shattering to pieces of their whole work.

The ill-judged action of the Italian delegation provided the Japanese with the springboard from which they jumped to seize their prey. The keen edge of the sword of the Samurai cleft the Gordian knot which smashed the lath used by the Italians.

Wisely Minimised Victory

True to their method, the Japs showed no exultation in their victory. They wisely felt that the less said about it the better. All they did was to strive to attenuate its importance by reminding the world of the engagements they had entered into for the benefit of China!

The Chinese on their side were plunged into humiliated stupefaction. They had appealed to the justice of the Western powers, confident that their sovereign rights stolen from them by Prussianism would be restored as a matter of course. On the facts their claim was impregnable. There has never been any attempt to controvert it. But in the result Japan is left with a far firmer hold upon them, and in a far more formidable position of superiority than Germany ever had.

Western justice having played them false, no surprise need be expressed if the Chinese throw in their lot with the only power whose fiat runs in the Far East.

The success with which Japan brought off this coup was in large measure, if not wholly, due to the inexcusable delay in beginning the work of the conference. That Japan should hand back to the conference the German concession at Kiaochow she had so easily captured, so that the conference should be free to deal with it on the same lines as all the other extra-European possessions of Germany, was thought to be beyond question.

Weakened By Lapse Of Time

But lapse of time weakened and befogged the principles which were supposed to guide the decisions of the conference, and by seizing the psychological moment Japan achieved the most signal triumph over those principles recorded in the whole history of the negotiations.

Delay and distrust have been the bane of the conference. Whether Europe is too hard-set in its ancient animosities and rivalries to rise superior to them under any circumstances whatever may be a moot point, but it is beyond dispute that they are given opportunity to come into full play by the leisurely methods adopted about beginning proceedings in Paris.

The League of Nations is the sole remaining hope of any beneficent result from the conference. Perhaps when the peacemakers have separated, when the nations settle down to face the hard problems the war has created, when personal contact and controversy between the delegates has ceased, saner spirit may arise.

The League of Nations is the only medium through which such a spirit can become operative. But for the League of Nations this conference would surely produce not peace but a sword.

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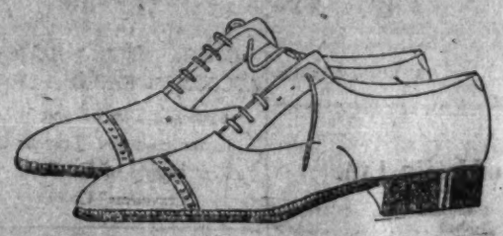

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(Continued from Page 28)

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All rebates hitherto allowed will be withdrawn after August 31st, excepting on existing contracts made in writing and still in force at that date.

At the Pootung Wharves a rebate of 7½% will be granted on the Receiving, Storing, and Delivery charges.

Revised tariffs for Wharfage, Landing, and the Storage charges are being drawn up, and will be published in early November, the new tariffs coming into force as from January 1st, 1920.

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24814

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A.B.C. Code 5th (improved) ..$25.00

Bently's Code $25.00

Western Union Code $30.00

CHOW TZU KONG, Bookseller

111 Szechuen Road.

24638

WIDLER & CO.

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

Szechwan Grass Cloth

Width: 20 inch. Length: 29 ft.

White, Dark and Light Blue.

Price Prepaid: $7.50 per roll.

Sent postage free to any address in the world.

"Just sufficient for your wants; Ideal for the summer months."

—Marco Polo.

Telegraphic and cable address: Widler-Chungking

Using Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

WIDLER & COMPANY, Chungking, West China.

Japanese Bone-setting Treatment

Anyone who suffers from any of the undermentioned troubles may be wondrously and promptly cured:

Fractures.
Dislocations.
Contused wounds.
Incomplete dislocations.
Transmutation of members from injuries.
Disability of motion of joints.
Rheumatism from wounds.

Diagnosis in the forenoon.
Attendance by arrangement in the afternoon.

Apply to:

KUAISHUNDO

No. 42, Chapoo Road

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 5 Kiukiang Road

Municipal Notification

No. 2863.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

24914

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.

Office: 85 Szechuen Road.

Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.

Telephone: No. C. 3844.

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,

Time 9-12 : 2-6

Tel. 1916.

17387

ANNOUNCEMENT

Egg Drying Machinery

We desire to advise our many friends, both past customers and prospective purchasers, that we are opening our office with, and handling our products through, **CHRISTENSON, HANIFY and WEATHERWAX,** with whom we have made an exclusive agency agreement for the entire Orient.

Our policy will be exactly as announced before, viz: machines and parts will be kept in stock and an efficient corps of foreign engineers will be available at all times for advice, erection and operating instruction at the above mentioned offices.

Please refer all enquiries to **CHRISTENSON, HANIFY and WEATHERWAX,** 14 Canton Road, Shanghai, Telephone Central 3599.

Milk Drying Machinery Co.

LESLIE P. MICK, PRESIDENT

24907

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4008.

H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

C. EDDIE & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS AND STEVEDORES

Coal Merchants, Ships' Compradores and General Storekeepers. All Kinds of Ballast and Dunnage Materials for Sale at Moderate Prices.

Cable Address: — EDDIE & CO.—*A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed. Use*

Telephone, North 639

1132-3 Broadway, Hongkew, Shanghai

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER

Eye-Sight Specialist

Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Moxon And Taylor report as follows for week ending August 8:

Prices in our markets are well maintained except in Hongkong Docks which have eased off a bit. Hongkong is experiencing a very hot Summer which makes it the more remarkable that markets should be so active at this slack season of the year.

Shanghai appears to have gone holiday making and the Northern market is more or less neglected.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks owing to the continued rise in Exchange have sellers at $690.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are slightly firmer with an inquiry at $440. North Chinas at Tls. 220 are neglected. Unions have improved to a buying quotation of $205 at which price shares are wanted. Yangtszes have jumped to $280 and at this rate quotation prevail.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at $138½ and Hongkong Fires at $340 are unchanged.

Shipping.—Douglases at $96 are quiet but steady. Steamboats paid their Interim Dividend of $1.00 on the 5th instant and are now quoted $24¼ ex dividend, at this price a few shares have changed hands. Deferred Indos have had another burst upwards and are now wanted at $190 for cash and equivalent rates forward. The market closes very firm. London quotes £41.5/-.

Star Ferries at $35½ could be placed. Shells are now quoted ex rights and buyers offer 185/- on this basis.

Refineries.—China Sugars are firmer with buyers for cash at $184, August $185½ and forward at equivalent rates. The raw Sugar market appears to have steadied after its recent decline. Malabons are wanted at $45.

Oils and Mining.—Raubs could possibly be placed at $2.10. Ural Caspians have sellers in London at £2.5/-. Tronohs at 44/6 have buyers and Kallans are wanted at 60/-. Langkats are very quiet at Tls. 19½. Anglo Egyptian "B" have declined to £5.11.3 in London but appear to be steady at that rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have sellers at $98. Hongkew Wharves are unchanged. Hongkong Docks have weakened to $165. Shanghai Docks are quoted $121 nominal (ex final dividend of Tls. 9). New Engineerings are without business at Tls. 26.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are firm at $109½. Hongkong Lands are wanted at $122. Humphreys have improved to a buying quotation of $8½. Kowloon Lands at $46 are nominal. Reclamations at $175 are without business. West Points are wanted at $94.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have buyers at $78* with sellers a little over that rate. China Lights are wanted at $5.80 for the old and $1.80 for the new. Hongkong Trams could be placed at $8.50.

Miscellaneous—China Borneos are quiet at $13. Dairy Farms have improved to a buying rate of $30 and shares have changed hands at $30½. Ropes are wanted at $33. Providents have risen to $9 buyers. Cements after sales at $8¼ have buyers at that figure. Powells are wanted at $12. Waterboats have jumped to $16 at which rate a fair amount of business has been transacted. Steam Laundries are steady at $3¾. Watsons might be placed at $5.40.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Pukst
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankuk	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

E. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvera.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

銀業華中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Acting Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2613 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,565,010.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
233 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Rangoon Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road:
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.65

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 75,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 25,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. HEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Sograkarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telek-Betoe
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Silk Market

Messrs. William and Co.'s report dated August 15, says:

White Silk.—We have not heard of anything doing. Market inclined to be easier.

Siccawei Weather Report

15.—Rather fine weather in spite of a shower of a very short duration at about 12h. 30m. Northerly squalls on our coasts. The pressures are levelling in China at the rear of the typhoon which moves away towards Japan. There is still a shallow depression on the Northern portion of the Channel.

16.—Fine weather. Barometer rising. Moderate WNW breezes.

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On The Trail In China In Summer

(*Written for* THE CHINA PRESS *by Rover*)

We had important business which caused us to proceed to Hengchow from Changsha. This could not have occurred at a worse season of the year. The heat was not only something to be felt and feared, it was something to be smelt and feared. Summer in China except in the cooler regions of the north is an awful matter. Foreigners in Shanghai and Hankow who loll about on long chairs, sip iced drinks under electric fans, have no idea of what it means to have to endure a summer devoid of everything in the way of artificial means of getting cool or of living a sanitary life. Food bought in the morning is decomposed before noon. Vegetables are scorched up and it is courting suicide to drink anything but boiled water or insipid luke warm tea.

We left Changsha by an overcrowded steam launch. It was licensed to take a certain number of passengers. It packed them on in layers until there must have been over 200 on board. We lay gasping in the hole which is dignified by the name of cabin. Every window was blocked by sweating, smelling, barbodies of coolies who were unable to move, so closely were they packed.

Despite all this, however, we endured for 24 hours until we were near the city of Hengshan. Here an element of real danger came. A thunderstorm with heavy rain occurred. The coolies, filled with the Chinese instinctive dread of water moved desperately to and fro. The result was the launch nearly turned turtle, which would have meant sudden death to us, buried alive in the cabin, as egress was an impossibility. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, we refused to remain below. We lay in a cramped space in front of the steering box until at 2 a.m. on the third day Hengchow was reached.

Hengchow is one of the most ancient and conservative of Chinese cities. For ages past its gentry have resolutely set themselves against progress and have buried themselves alive in the misty and musty lore and education of the past.

Hengchow has produced more than its quota of high officials. Its chief ornament was Pun Yu-ling, whose life I will comment on in a further article. But Hengchow during the years since the inauguration of the Republic has been a shuttlecock in the struggles between North and South. Times without number has it changed hands. Each succeeding military patriot has taken his toll of the rendable cash. At present it is controlled by General Wu Pei-fu, who started out as a conqueror and now poses as a benefactor and sits closely "on the fence," one foot on the North and the other on the South.

Hengchow is famous for one thing, its water-lillies. Wherever you look you see ponds filled with these beautiful water-lillies, with their finely colored blossoms and their large umbrella shaped leaves. These are a matter of very great value to the Chinese. The seeds are a great luxury. The roots are eaten as a fruit and ground into a powder which makes a pudding something like arrow root.

The city has several temples. These places are cool and shady. The monks are decent and hospitable and one concludes that the religious have the best of the bargain in this world as in the next. There is an extensive Catholic Mission with an Italian Bishop in residence. There are several Protestant Missions, but the missionaries with one exception have departed for the cool breezes of Kuling.

Owing to the excessive drought the river became so shallow that we were forced to return overland. This was quite an undertaking. We were a big party and with our belongings we had to engage over 40 bearers to take us the 270 li overland to Siangtan. This meant three days' hard travelling.

Being alternately wet through with the torrential summer rains and scorched by the sun, we made our way. The first night we arrived at Lan Yoh. This is a village nestling at the foot of one of the greatest mountains in China. This is a holy mountain and was said to have been the scene of one of the incarnations of Kwang Yin. It is a veritable Mecca and annually attracts tens of thousands of pilgrims. We had no time to ascend the mountain but we had an opportunity of seeing the big temple at the base. This temple was erected by Imperial order during the last Dynasty and its tiles are painted vermilion, the Imperial color.

The nights will long be remembered. The heat and smells, the absolute lack of comfort, the flies, the mosquitoes and other species of "cooties" we will pass over. Put with one's whole body aching from the rack of 14 hours in a sedan chair, we lost no time in wooing Morpheus and when the call for arising at the break of dawn arrived, we did so with a feeling of reluctance.

On the evening of the third day we arrived at Siangtan, that great business center of Hunan, and it was with a feeling of relief that we saw the launches plying here and there and felt that we were again on the fringe of modern civilisation.

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At the
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In a gripping drama of loyalty and business
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IN FIVE PARTS

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Passengers Arrived

Per B.F. s.s. Telamon from Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. M Cullagh; from Liverpool: Mr. J. W. P. Marsh.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping from Chinwangtad: Mons Darre, Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. Sleap.

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung from Hankow and ports: Mr. and Mrs. Claine, Miss F. E. Starr, Lt. Comdr. Handley, Messrs. R. F. Davidson, R. Leiff, Hugo Reiss, Frank Lowell, L. Robbins, C. Winter, A. Washbrooke, J. H. Wickers, R. E. McGalls, C. R. Williams.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong: Capt. Roberts, Miss Scott, Messrs. Fly, Chandler.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin and ports: Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Dr. Hewett, Misses Kidd, Stevenson, Master Stevenson, Messrs. Fox, Hegmon, Frankland.

Per s.s. Colombia from Manila and Hongkong: Mr. C. T. Anstey, Mr. J. Beauvais, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Brown, Mstr. L. H. Brown, Miss D. A. Brown, Mrs. Jas. E. Cannon, Miss W. S. Chu and N-S., Mrs. T. Y. Chen and N-S., Miss Chen, Mrs. T. Y. Chu and N-S., Mstr. Chu, Mr. G. P. da Cruz, Mr. L. Casabianca, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Chan, Mr. M. B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Ede, Mr. G. Faravel, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Fithian, Mr. W. L. Gaddum, Mrs. F. L. Garner, Mr. C. E. Gauss, Miss R. Gleadow, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Harrison, Mr. W. B. Hart, Miss M. H. Johnson, Mr. Geo. de B. Keim, Mr. W. K. Ho Kai, Mr. and Mrs. J. Klass, Mr. M. A. J. Krans, Mr. Chan Ting Lai and N-S., Mr. G. Lepine, Mr. Ho Wai Dune, Mr. L. J. Magner, Mr. M. J. Marques, Mr. F. Marques, Mr. A. V. Maunder, Miss Ho Luk Min, Miss M. Neilson, Miss Jean Nguyen, Mr. Wm. O. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Overell, Mstr. L. Overell, Mstr. A. Overell, Miss E. Overell, Mrs. S. Pinns, Mrs. W. F. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. O. Crew-Read, Miss Glydis Crew-Read, Mr. M. Rivette, Miss G. M. Rozario, Miss M. Rozario, Miss L. Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Shaw, Mr. A. D. Silas, Mr. M. Stephens, Mr. J. C. Stoppa, Miss L. Williams, Mrs. M. Wong and N-S., Mr. D. H. Wythe, Mrs. M. I. Xavier, Miss Maria Xavier. Through passengers, for Yokohama: Mr. M. de Chazal, Mr. L. de Chazal, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. De. Witt, Miss Jeane De Witt, Miss Harriet De Witt, Miss A. E. Job, Lt. Comdr. C. Longstreth, Mrs. C. Longstreth, Mr. E. M. Scholz, Mrs. B. Spiegler, Mstr. A. E. Spiegler, Mr. A. Vinson. For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Estabrooke, Mrs. C. E. Gauss, Mr. and Mrs. Henriques, Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Kruse, Miss Marina Kruse, Mstr. Roland Kruse, Mr. A. J. Kunnath, Mr. H. S. Mitchell, Mrs. M. Neilson, Mrs. J. Oran Sheppard, Mr. Arthur Sheppard, Mr. J. L. Shamuels, Mrs. L. R. Todt, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Taylor, Mstr. Harry Taylor, Mstr. Herbert Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Vandervoort, Mrs. M. E. Waggoner.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru for London: Mr. and Mrs. E. Dommisse and child, Messrs. Dommisse, E. J. Newman, N. Librach, M. S. Salinger, Seki, Yamane.

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Harold Lloyd is some fun-maker, and in this picture he has a great time.
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A Good Plot—A Good Star—A Good Cast.
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Complete change of Programme three times a week
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A Society Girl, realizing the suffering, misery and poverty that exist in the great city in which she lives, joins the Salvation Army and endeavours to do good to her unfortunate fellow creatures. Incidentally, she saves her own sister, the wife of a diplomat, from the clutches of a foreign spy, and frustrates a scheme for the theft of state documents from her brother-in-law.

Scene from "Salvation Joan" (Vitagraph).

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

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For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Captain W. McIlwains, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Wingsang, 2,339 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, August 18, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, August 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 19, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, August 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwah Lee**, (Chartered 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Thursday, August 21**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, August 22**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. Benner, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, August 17, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, August 18**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Kwangchi**, Captain G. L. Crawford, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Monday, August 18**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the C.M.S.N. Co.'s Central Wharf on **August 19**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Tuesday, August 19**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, **August 20**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **August 20**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hanyang**, Captain C. W. Puckett, will leave on **Thursday, August 21**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. **Feiching**, Captain J. Smith, will leave on **Sunday** at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shansi**, Captain J. E. Evans, will leave on **Tuesday, Aug. 19**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the Wetung Wharf on **Tuesday, August 19**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Kungping**, Captain J. B. Rowie, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chengtu**, Captain O. H. Pennefather, will leave on **Tuesday, Aug. 19**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 19**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following Steamer **Kaiping**, on **August 19**, for Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Kwellin**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Tuesday, August 19**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **August 23**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Feright and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamanoto, will be despatched on **Saturday, August 23**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The team-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **August 26**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Alaska Maru**, Captain ——— will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **September 17**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

GENOA & MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Java Maru**, Captain J. Furimura, will be despatched from Shanghai on **September 28**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	17 —	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	22 —	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug.	25 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	27 —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Aug.	28 —	Seattle	Western Knight	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug.	29 —	San Francisco	West Conab	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	30 —	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	R. D. Co.
Sep.	6 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Sep.	6 —	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Sep.	12 —	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep.	18 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	14 —	San Francisco	China	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	17 —	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Sep.	24 —	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct.	4 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct.	6 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct.	24 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	30 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Oct.	31 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug.	20 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	20 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	23 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	26 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	27 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	30 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	30 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	— —	London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	18 —	London	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug.	20 —	Calcutta via Japan	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	21 —	London, etc.	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	24 —	London	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	25 —	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Aug.	25 —	London	Nagoya	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co
Aug.	27 —	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug.	28 —	London, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Sept.	1 —	London	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep.	3 —	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Sep.	4 —	Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11 —	Liverpool	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	11 —	London, etc.	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep.	19 —	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Sep.	26 —	London, etc.	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	23 —	London	Khiva	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosang, Luenyi, Nganking, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fenglien, Shunlien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Laifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 11-21 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Aug. 16	*S.S. West Vaca	Aug. —
*S.S. West Conab	Aug. 29	S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 23
*S.S. West Vaca	Sept. 12	*S.S. West Sequana	Sept. —
S.S. Venezuela	Sept. 13	S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 20

*Cargo only

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Colusa	S.S. Santa Cruz

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug.	17	3.00	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	18	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	18	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug.	18	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	18	M.N.	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	19	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Aug.	20	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	20	—	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Keelung M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug.	21	D.L.	Amoy & Swatow	Hanyang	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	22	—	Manila & Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Aug.	23	—	Manila & Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Aug.	—	—	Manila & Hongkong	West Vaca	Am. P.M.S.S. Co,

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug.	17	noon	Tientsin	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19	D.L.	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	19	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Kungping	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	19	D.L.	Tientsin	Shansi	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	19	D.L.	Tientsin	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	19	D.L.	Tientsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	19	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Takaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Aug.	19	5.00	Dairen	Kwellin	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	19	D.L.	Antung	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Aug.	19	—	Chinwangtao	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.
Aug.	22	—	Vladivostok	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Aug.	22	8.30*	Dairen	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	22	—	Chefoo & Chinwangtao	Kohoku M.	Jap. O. S. K.
Aug.	23	—	T'tau, T'tsin, Dairen		

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Aug.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Aug.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Aug.	21	D.L.	Wuhu	Paoting	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Aug.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	21	D.L.	Wuhu	Hangchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Aug.	22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ALTAI MARU	18,000	D. Fuchigami,	Aug. 23	Aug. 26

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid and Rotterdam.

	Tons		
*ALASKA MARU	18,000		Sept. 14 Sept. 17

FOR GENOA and MARSEILLES.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
JAVA MARU	15,000	J. Furimura,	Sept. 23	Sept. 28

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 22	Aug. 23

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Nemoto,	Aug. 18	Aug. 19

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Aug. 22	Aug. 23

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Aug. 17	Aug. 20

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU ..... Oct. 6, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... Oct. 31

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU ..... Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern appliances for safety and comfort. String Orchestra. Moving Picture Performance. Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (12,500 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING" ..... AUGUST 25nd
S.S. "CHINA" ..... SEP. 14th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA" ..... AUGUST 31st
S.S. "NANKING" ..... OCTOBER 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Makamara,	Sept. 1
IYO MARU	12,599	Capt. K. Koakawa,	Sept. 15

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU	22,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 24
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Oct. 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,600	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Aug. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Fujio,	Aug. 26
CHIKUGO MARU	6,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Aug. 30

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Yamamoto,	Aug. 20
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	Aug. 23
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Aug. 27
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Aug. 30

FOR JAPAN

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Aug. 22

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Sept. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Aug. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	Oct. 22

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.		
20.35	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50		
23.45	11.12			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00		
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53		
24.00	11.25			arr. Tientsin-East dep		16.45		
19.35			524	arr. Mukden dep.				

Local 8.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.		17.05	15.45	21.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.		13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep. Techow dep.		10.39	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr. Taianfu dep.		8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	1		220	1				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep. Taianfu arr.		7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep. Taianfu dep.		6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr. Yenchowfu dep.		3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.		3.39	0.02	12.58
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep. Linching dep.		1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.		23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	1		420	1				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.		23.29	19.00	20.50
11.25	13.02	8.33	523	arr. Pengpu dep.		19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40		dep. Pengpu arr.		19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep. Chuchow dep.		16.48	10.50	8.37
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr. Pukow dep.		15.30	9.20	6.40

	N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
	23.00	14.20	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		14.15	6.50
	7.00	21.00	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep		7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line					
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 16, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/10=Tls. 3.4286
@ exch. 73=Mex. $4.6967
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 127½=Tls. 78.59
@ exch. 73=Mex. $107.66
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.775
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 202
Copper Cash .... per tael 187.500
Native Interest ..... Tls. .15

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 59d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr. 33.93
Ex., New York on London T.T. G. $4.31½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/10
London	Demand 5/10¼
India	Nom. T.T. 318½
Paris	T.T. 875
Paris	Demand 878
New York	T.T. 127
New York	Demand 127¼
Hongkong	T.T. 65
Japan	T.T. 39⅝
Batavia	T.T. 331
Singapore	T.T. 40⅝

Bank Buying Rates

Nominal

London	Demand 5/11
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/0½
London	4 m/s. Docy. 6/0⅝
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 6/1
London	6 m/s. Docy. 6/1¼
Paris	4 m/s. 947
New York	o/d. Docy. 128½
New York	4 m/s. 136¼

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 5,800 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $2.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 3.25	@ 5/6	⅛	£1
,, 1	@ 823	nom. Fr.	9.22
,, 0.74	@ 121¼	Gold	$1
,, 1	@ 41½	Yen.	2.68
,, 1	@ 15	Rupees	4.62
,, 1	@ —	Roubles	—
,, -	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 16, 1919.

Shanghai P. and S. Exchange
Tls. 35.30 Aug.
Tls. 36.50 Oct.
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 20.70 Oct.
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 16's:
Tls. 190.00 Aug.
Tls. 194.90 Sept.
Tls. 196.60 Oct.
16/20's Tls. 208.20 Oct.
Tls. 206.50 Nov.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, July 30 and 31.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

	Singapore per lb. Cents.
Sheet	
Singapore Standard Ribbed	71½/70
Off Quality Ribbed	69½/67
Smoked Fine Plain	61
Smoked Good Plain	51½
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain	Nil
Crepe	
Singapore Standard 1st Latex	73/69½
Off Color Latex	69/56
Good Pale Blanket	64
Good Brown	43½
Fine Brown	60/55½
Good Brown	56/48
Good Dark	50/43
Barky	45/33
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed	42/31
Loose	Nil
Sheet	
Cupwashing	49

Catalogued for sale 2,293,566 lbs. (about 1,024 tons).
Sold 1,576,128 lbs. (about 704 tons).

The demand at the commencement of this week's auction was unusually erratic in all grades except Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet which met with a fairly steady demand at 70 to 71½ cents—71 being the average price.

Standard First Latex was sold at prices ranging between 70 and 73 cents, 73½ being paid for two small lots in cases. In the afternoon when the market eventually became steadier, 72½ was the average price paid for this grade. Standard Crepe realised ½ cent more than last week, whereas Standard Sheet sold at 1 cent less.

Medium and Lower Crepes met with a strong, though erratic demand. Fine Brown being especially competed for at prices 4 to 5 cents in advance of last week.

Two lots of Plain Smoked Sheet were sold at 51½ and 61 cents respectively and no lots of Unsmoked Sheet changed hands this week.

There was a slight all-round falling off in prices in nearly all grades at the continuation this morning. 70½ cents was the highest price paid for Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet, but 73 cents was again paid for Standard First Latex Crepe. The demand for Brown, Dark and Barky Crepes was fairly well maintained.

Meyer and Measor.

Share Market

In their report dated August 14, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

No activity on the local share market has been shown during the past week, the continued rise in exchange and increased tightness of money having a dulling effect. Cottons remain inactive. Very few Rubbers have been dealt in and prices remain steady.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Inaba Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Chuysang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	13.30	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Tomorrow.							
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	13.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Tientsin	Chengtu	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Kungping	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Wenchow	Kwangchi	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kwangse	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, August 19.							
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom, via Suez	†Agapenor	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, August 20.							
Amoy and Swatow	Hanyang	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Friday, August 22.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.00
Monday, August 25.							
France, etc.	*Andre Lebon						

*Ordinary mails will close at the French Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel posts at 5 p.m. on Friday, August 22.

† Parcels only.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. ss. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

[redacted]

Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The B.-I. s.s. Arratoon Apcar arrived in Shanghai from Calcutta on Friday morning and will sail for the same port via Japan on Wednesday at daylight.

The B.I. s.s. Gabionz is due to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Koukai Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen tomorrow morning and will leave for the same port on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at an hour earlier.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru (European Line) arrived in Shanghai from Moji yesterday and will sail for London and ports tomorrow morning. The tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due here on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Swatow tomorrow afternoon.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Ningpo on Wednesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Dunera is due to arrive at Singapore from Bombay tomorrow and will sail for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday afternoon and will sail for Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco this afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 1:30 o'clock.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the P.M. s.s. Colombia will leave the Customs Jetty at 1:30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 19, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Friday, August 22, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3:00 p.m.

Monday, August 25, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....Aug. 25
For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Aug. 25
For United Kingdom
*Per B. and S. s.s. Agapenor Aug. 19
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 19

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Aug. 17
Per R.M.S. E. of Russ'a ..Aug. 22
From France
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos ....Aug. 25
*Parcels only will go by the steamer Agapenor.

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

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(Well-known American Publishers)

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SALES OFFICE

C 453 Honan Road, Shanghai

Business and Official Notices

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, August 18th.—At 17 Route des Soeurs, **Superior Household Furniture and Requisites** belonging to J. H. de Reus, Esq., Consul-General for The Netherlands, at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 18th.—At Osaka Shoshen Kaisha Wharf at 3 p.m., 123 Bales White Sugar.

TUESDAY, August 19th.—**Household Furniture, Art Silk, Underclothing, Hosiery, Etc.,** in Salesroom, 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, August 21.—**Household Furniture, Etc.,** at Salesroom 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, August 29th.—At 408 Avenue Joffre, **Superior Household Furniture,** at 10 a.m.

TO CAPITALISTS

Successful American Business Man seeks to interest local Capitalist in business venture in Vladivostok. Positively the best proposition ever offered in the Far East.

Advertiser is well known locally, 17 years residence in Shanghai, and is a good "Live Wire." Apply to Box 273, *The China Press.*

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of HERBERT E. DENNIS *Deceased.* — *Cause No. 811* *Estate No. 301* NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before February 10, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) JOSETTE BEEBE DENNIS,
207 North Szechuen Road Ext.,
Shanghai, China.

(Address until September 1, 1919, Lot No. 80, Kuling, China).

24876

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 349 5 Peking Road.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day removed our offices from No. 5 Siking Road to No. 1A Canton Road.

The China Commercial Co.

24925

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Bill of Lading per S.S. "Hsin Lee" for Dairy issued by the Ningpo Shaohsing S. N. Co., Ltd. today, has been lost. The Undermentioned B/Ls are notified as cancelled.

B/L No.	Marked	Pkgs.	
71	H K	1	Cotton thread
	„	5	Iron Bed
	„	1	Tea leaf
	„	1	Nankeen
	„	1	Brass Gong
	„	1	Joss stick
72	Y C T	6	Nankeen
73	H K	3	P. Goods
75	H M S	7	„
76	„	1	Satin
78	H K	30	Fly Cotton
79	„	1	Sago
79	„	10	Sweet Meats
80	„	1	Satin
	„	11	S. P. Goods
81	„	2	P. Goods
	„	1	Nankeen
46	S. S. C.	5	Store
48	„	1	Soap
	„	8	Store
49	„	16	Leather
28	M	6	P. Goods
66	E. D. S.	1	Blue Ink, etc.
	„	1	Native Powder, etc.
	„	1	Unclassed Paper

HSIN KEE HONG,
CHONG KEE HONG,
NEE KEE HONG.

24912

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 5

[redacted]

Business Men's Lunch at Sullivan's Candy Store every day (excepting Sunday) 11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m. Price 60 cts.

MANUFACTURERS EXPORTERS IMPORTERS

We are in a position, through our reliable connections throughout the United States to guarantee the absolute top-prices for any goods you may desire to ship. We also purchase and ship American goods of all description, and in any quantity desired, at manufacturers rock-bottom quotations.

We shall, at all times, be glad to give you detailed reports of the possibilities of import and export in any particular line of goods.

If you are desirous of taking advantage of the new and unprecedented trade conditions which the American Market offers you today, you should communicate with

L. A. NIELSEN CO.
Commercial Brokers
1742 Bush Street, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Cable Address "NILWES."

24890

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Our Shanghai-Manila cable temporarily interrupted. Urgent service suspended. Recommended filing via India.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, August 16th, 1919.

24964

Dr. S. S. SHPILBERG
Physician and Surgeon

Consulting hours: 11-1 and 4-6

36 Quinsan Road.

24927

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Fresh stock has now arrived

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

AT
22
NANKING ROAD

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
OFFICE FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

AGENTS FOR: THE MARCHANT, MONROE, MILLIONAIRE, SUNSTRAND, AND NEW STANDARD ADDING-LISTING AND CALCULATING MACHINES.

"National" Portable Typewriter, Complete Mex. $75.00

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite **Battery** has a character all its own

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS
For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

C. G. C. Motorcycle Service Depot
18 Peking Road

Repairs to Motorcycles undertaken, all work done under personal supervision of an expert foreign mechanic.

New and used Motorcycles for sale.

Prof. J. K. Seto
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 23

WANTED
First-Class
Piano Player
CREST HOTEL

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents.

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

To let, with board, a comfortable room with bath room attached, suitable for two persons. Also one small room.

Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET

From July 18th, one large front room, with verandah and bathroom, facing the Park, very cool in summer; and also one small room. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

TO let from September 1st, large comfortable newly furnished rooms equally appropriate for summer and winter. All modern comforts. For particulars apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT

A modern light housekeeping flat of two rooms to let, with water, electric light and gas laid on.

Apply to
THE BEN BUILDING,
25 Avenue Edouard VII,
Phone Central 1930.

24965

TO LET, comfortable room with board in private family, Western district. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

24955 A.22

TO LET, furnished room with bath room, no board, central. 9 Ezra Road, top flat.

24957 A.17

TO LET, single rooms, well-furnished, suitable for bachelors. Terms moderate, 6 Quinsan Gardens.

24946 A. 17

TO LET, very nice furnished room, with bathroom attached. 34 Markham Road.

24932 A.17

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED flat (two or three rooms) wanted by bachelors. References if required. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

2495

AMERICAN, with wife and two children aged 6 and 8, would like board with private family. Frenchtown or Western district. Can give local references. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

24943 A. 19

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, partner with $20,000 to $25,000, by a well-established concern. Lucrative business, with excellent prospects. Capital wanted to meet increased business. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

24924 A.17

MATRIMONY

MATRIMONY, young man (Portuguese), of 28 years, would like to meet young Japanese lady. Please enclose photo, which will be treated strictly confidentially. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

24923 A.24

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, stenographer-typist for editorial and general office work. Apply in person, Chinese Recorder, No. 5 Quinsan Gardens.

24948 A. 19

WANTED, an experienced stenotypist for one month. State salary and references. Apply to Box 262 THE CHINA PRESS.

24952 A. 17

WANTED, experienced Chinese architectural draftsman, capable of drawing and detailing foreign houses. Apply in writing, stating age, experience and salary expected, to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

24934 A.17

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES for rent, Central district. Ten rooms, elevator service. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

24945

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN lessons by well-educated Russian lady from Petrograd. Willing to give in exchange for English. Also wants a room with board (as paying guest), in a family where English is spoken. Please apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

24956 A.17

YOUNG lady desires to improve her English with competent lady teacher. Apply to Box No. 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

24931 A. 17

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG Chinese law-graduate, with good English knowledge, desires clerical position in lawyer's office or any business house. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

24933 A.17

A CHINESE typist, with nine years' experience, seeks extra work after 5 p.m. Please write to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

24899 A.17

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24749

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24750

Exchange and Mart

MOTOR-CYCLE for sale: Henderson 4-cylinder motor-cycle, in good running order, with new side-car (cost Tls. 150), Tls. 400 complete. Apply F. W. Schlobohm, Central Garage.

24960 A.20

NEW evening coat, French model, silver embroidery, crepe satin lining, cost $125; will sell $75 Mex. Party saving China (October). Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

24954 A.17

FOR SALE, handsome genuine otter coat, Russian Lynx trimming, never used, cost $450 April last. Will sell reasonably. Party sailing September 9th. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

24954 A.17

FOR SALE, one .401 Winchester repeating sporting rifle, with 140 rounds, $100: One .351 Winchester repeating sporting rifle, with 125 rounds, $90: One 12 gauge double barrel, hammerless ejector sporting gun (Chas. Osborne and Son, Scotland Yard, England), in case, Tls. 90. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

24963 A.17

FOR SALE, 4-cylinder Overland touring car, only used four months and in excellent condition. For particulars, please apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

24962 A.20

RICKSHA WANTED, good condition, must be cheap. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

24961 A.17

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

24784

SACCHARINE for sale, Monsanto Brand, crystal form, 500 strength; moderate terms. Apply in writing or in person to Mr. A. Rosenberg, c/o American Trading Co., 53 Szechuen Road, or Mr. Semenoff, 21 Dent Road.

24944 A. 19

FOR SALE, Chase and Baker pianoplayer, with 150 rolls of music in good order. Trial invited. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

24950 A. 22

FOR SALE, 500 gallons fine neutral spirits. Also a good Corona typewriter. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

24935 A.19

FOR immediate sale, one pen of Plymouth Rock chickens (7 hens and one rooster): one pen of Black Minorcas (3 hens and one rooster): one pen of Rhode Island Reds (4 hens and one rooster). Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

24936 A.17

POLICE DOG for sale, 9 months old, A. 1, pedigree. Apply to Box 253 THE CHINA PRESS.

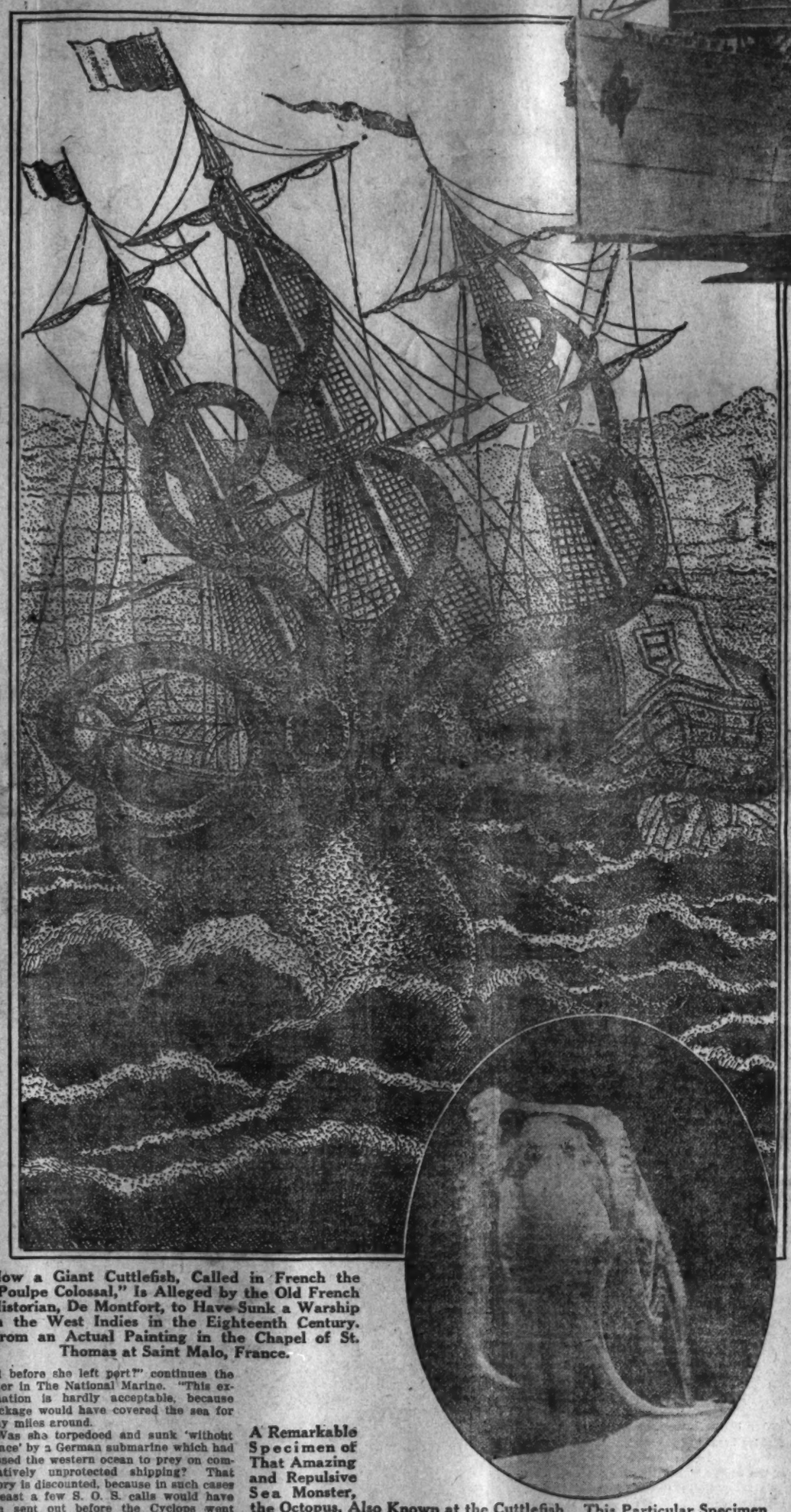
24936 A.17

ADVERTISER, leaving China, wishes to give up house and office with furniture and remaining lease; situated in best position in Honkew. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

24904

The Mystery of the "Cyclops"

The Unexplained Disappearance of the United States Naval Collier Causes a Marine Expert to Discuss the Fantastic Possibilities of Encounters Between Ships and Gigantic Octopuses



How a Giant Cuttlefish, Called in French the "Poulpe Colossal," Is Alleged by the Old French Historian, De Montfort, to Have Sunk a Warship in the West Indies in the Eighteenth Century. From an Actual Painting in the Chapel of St. Thomas at Saint Malo, France.

A Remarkable Specimen of That Amazing and Repulsive Sea Monster, the Octopus, Also Known at the Cuttlefish. This Particular Specimen Was Caught on the Coral Reefs of Bermuda, in the Region Where the Cyclops Was Lost, and Was on Exhibition in the New York Aquarium.

THE disappearance of the great United States naval collier Cyclops during the year 1918 has now been ranked among the famous unexplained mysteries of the sea, like the fate of the crew of the brig Maria Celeste and many another ocean tragedy.

The Cyclops, a ship of 19,000 tons, sailed from Barbados in the West Indies on March 4 last on war duty and has never been reported since. This great steel ship, with all her crew and arms and equipment, her wireless and her boats has vanished from the seas just as feeble sailing ships did in ancient times when the ocean was an uncharted wilderness.

By order of the Navy Department all available naval craft in Southern waters have been making a dragnet for the ship, but steadily the conviction grows among officials that the great modern mystery of the sea will remain unsolved.

Cruisers and patrol boats have retraced the route of the collier. Every island among the scores that dot that portion of the sea has been carefully scrutinized for any clue. But unremitting search has failed to disclose any trace of a ship apparently plucked in a moment from the busy lanes of the Southern American trade routes.

What can have happened to the Cyclops? George Noble, a writer in the National Marine magazine, after discussing various suggested explanations—sinking by a German submarine, destruction by treachery, capsizing in a storm, etc.—takes up the most startling possibility of all—that some, at least, of the vanished ships of the past and, perhaps, the Cyclops may have owed their doom to gigantic cuttlefish, specimens of which are known to attain a length of 135 feet.

"About the only possible explanation incapable of contradiction," says this writer, "is that Gargantuan squids—monster cuttlefish—treated of in fiction and in fact, may have reared themselves out of the sea and, instead of winding their tentacles around the hulls and rigging and crushing the structures to matchwood before dragging it to their lair at the bottom, may have helped themselves to the ship's people as delicately and effectually as one plucks gooseberries off a bush—then sunk out of sight and left scarcely a ripple behind."

The writer points to the evidence of depredations by gigantic cuttlefish or octopuses in the region where the Cyclops was lost:

"The French writer, Denys de Montfort, gravely declares that six men-of-war captured from the French by Admiral Rodney in the West Indies, April 12, 1782, together with four British ships detached from the fleet as a convoy, were suddenly engulfed by colossal cuttlefishes. He also records a statement of Captain Jean Magnus Deus, by repute a respectable and veracious man, a trader to China, of an instance when the captain was becalmed and having his vessel's bottom painted while crossing from St. Helena to Cape Negro.

"The story runs that three men were standing on planks slung over the side when an enormous cuttlefish rose from the water and threw one of its arms around two of the sailors, whom it tore away with the scaffolding on which they stood. With another arm it seized the third man, who held on tightly to the rigging and screamed for help. His shipmates ran to his assistance and succeeded in rescuing him by cutting away the creature's arms with axes and knives, but he died delirious on the following night.

"The captain tried to save the other two sailors by killing the animal, and drove several harpoons into it, but they broke away and the men were carried down by the monster. The arm cut off was said to have been twenty-five feet long and as thick as the mizzen yard and to have had on it suckers as big as saucepan lids."

Undoubtedly the theory that the Cyclops may have been attacked by an octopus presents some difficulties. It could hardly be claimed that one or more of these creatures, however gigantic, could sink a great steel steamship, as they are said to have sunk various old sailing ships.

The Cyclops, if attacked or obstructed by any number of cuttlefish, could have steamed away from them. But it may be imagined that she became disabled through engine trouble or some other accident and that while rolling helpless in the trough of the sea the monsters threw their arms over the deck in the manner described and carried all or many of the crew overboard in their dreadful clutches.

The ship, thus left helpless, would then have more easily foundered in a heavy sea and gale and thus have vanished completely, leaving not a trace behind.

Many other theories have been advanced to account for the disappearance of the Cyclops, but none of them is quite convincing.

"Was she blown into fragments by a heavy charge of explosives placed in her hold before she left port?" continues the writer in The National Marine. "This explanation is hardly acceptable, because wreckage would have covered the sea for many miles around.

"Was she torpedoed and sunk 'without a trace' by a German submarine which had crossed the western ocean to prey on comparatively unprotected shipping? That theory is discounted, because in such cases at least a few S. O. S. calls would have been sent out before the Cyclops went under. Moreover, floating wreckage certainly would have been found.

"Was she attacked and captured by a marauding enemy raider, which had slipped into the Atlantic after eluding the British fleets? Even if attacked, it is claimed, the collier's wireless would have put her in communication with other naval vessels or merchant shipping.

"Did enemy agents, carefully planted among the ship's personnel, seize control of the Cyclops in the night and dismantle the radio to make wireless communication with the outside world impossible? This explanation has little support, because it is pointed out that a small enemy force could hardly be expected to reduce to prisoners a crowd of nearly 300 men, many of them naval reservists.

"Again, if taken by an enemy force abroad, where is the Cyclops now? Every bay, every inlet capable of admitting a vessel of her draft, has been searched. She had not enough coal in her bunkers to make the transatlantic trip to some German port. Moreover, one engine was out of commission, cutting down her speed to ten knots an hour. Even if additional coal had been procured, she could hardly have slipped past the British patrols into some German port. Her limping gait would have made her an easy victim for the fast Allied cruisers or destroyers.

"Did her crew succumb to the effects of some poisonous gas given out by her cargo of manganese? Hardly, it is thought, because all shipping men used to cargoes of that character take precaution to eliminate the danger.

"Did this big vessel, constructed with a view to withstanding the heaviest weather, founder in a severe tropical storm? This theory sounds unreasonable to many who considered the ship capable of riding out safely any storm she might encounter; yet, in view of all known circumstances, that explanation is accepted by most naval officials as the most probable of her disappearance.

"The Cyclops, though of deep draft and broad beam, carried a remarkably high and heavy superstructure. Eight great steel derricks towered over her hull, and there was other heavy framework placed above her decks to give her a maximum of efficiency in loading or discharging coal. In case of a heavy list to port or to starboard, perhaps to the extent of 45 degrees, the Cyclops, burdened with her heavy derricks, was perhaps unable to swing back to equilibrium, crashed over to one side and quickly settled. The heavy cargo might have shifted and hindered the vessel from righting after a severe list.

"After the antics of Hun submarines off the Jersey coast and the capes of Virginia and the New England coast many inclined to the belief that the Cyclops had been betrayed into German hands, and was serving somewhere off the coast of Mexico, and there was acting as the mother ship to a flock of submarines, desirous, yet incapable, of preying on our coastwise commerce, with a base of some sort.

"Yet, if this were the answer, she would surely have been seen by somebody in the Caribbean who would have reported her."

The vanishing of of the Cyclops seems destained to take its place among the many similar mysteries, most puzzling of which, perhaps, is that of the brig Marie Celeste.

She sailed from New York for Genoa with a cargo of alcohol in 1872. On December 4 of that year she was sighted simultaneously by a German tramp steamer and by the British brigantine Dei Gratia about 300 miles west of Gibraltar.

The German went on, but the Dei Gratia found the brig scooting about like a brainless chicken under topsails, foresail, jib and foretopmast staysail, with yards squared. The gangway was unshipped, the fore hatch was lying bottom up on the for'ard deck. The longboat was gone, and her jolly-boat, too. The log-book was left behind, but the chronometer and the ship's papers were missing. The last entry in the log-book was on November 25th, indicating the brig had been cruising without a crew for eight or nine days.

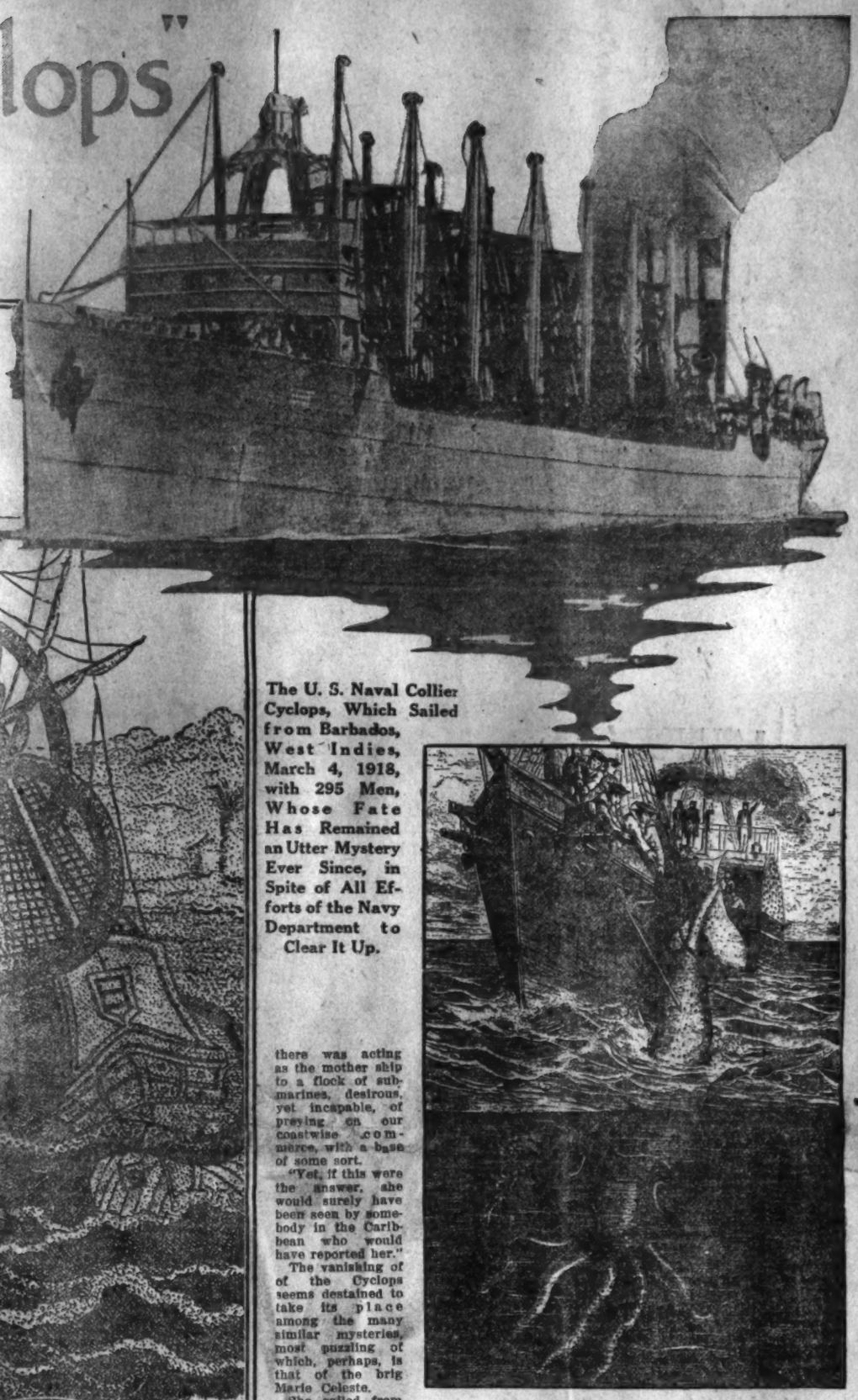
Upon the cabin floor lay a naked cutlass with some dark stains upon its blade which afterward proved to be only rust. A vial of medicine stood upon the table, together with pieces of cloth, needle and scissors. The pumps were dry and the cargo was intact.

When the Dei Gratia, which had sailed from New York five days after the Marie Celeste, overhauled her, the brig's topgallantsail was snugly furled and the head sheets were flowing. She had evidently been running before a strong breeze previous to her abandonment.

No trace was ever found of the lost crew of the Marie Celeste. Some of the greatest and most ingenious minds have tried to solve the mystery—among them Edgar Allan Poe and Conan Doyle. Their solutions are not generally regarded as convincing by seafaring men. Now a new solution is offered—that some gigantic squid caught the Marie Celeste in its tentacles. Who can say?

There is abundant evidence that the giant members of the octopus family are very dangerous enemies to man and at least to moderate sized craft. To say that the squid is a creature monstrous and horrible beyond comparison with any other animated product of nature is not to put the fact too strongly.

There is no good reason for supposing that it is a rare animal, though seldom seen. It is a creature of the remote regions of the ocean, seeking its prey far below the surface, and not often presenting itself to view by human eyes. Apparently its worst enemy is the sperm whale, which, when captured, is commonly found to contain in its stomach great chunks of the tentacles or other parts of squids. This mighty fighting whale is, however, only able to overcome young members of the squid family.



The U. S. Naval Collier Cyclops, Which Sailed from Barbados, West Indies, March 4, 1918, with 295 Men, Whose Fate Has Remained an Utter Mystery Ever Since, in Spite of All Efforts of the Navy Department to Clear It Up.

An Encounter Between a Giant Squid or Octopus and a Vessel of the United States Navy in 1857. From an Old Engraving.

On a recent occasion boats of the Gloucester fishing fleet picked up remains of twenty-five or thirty giant squids in the neighborhood of Flemish Cap, near Newfoundland, and used them for bait. This is recognized as the greatest breeding place for squids. The body of one of them was cut up and packed into a 75-gallon hogshead tub, which it filled, the weight being about 700 pounds.

Another specimen found dying, which had suffered less mutilation, possessed tentacles thirty-five feet long. This was about the size of the life model of a giant squid which hangs from the ceiling of a great hall in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Dr. Paul Bartsch, of the Smithsonian Institution, our foremost authority on marine invertebrates, says there is no doubt that creatures of this family attain a length of at least 135 feet. This reckoning allows 100 feet for the two major tentacles. There are eight shorter arms for grasping and holding the prey which the two long ones have seized.

Being a hunter of the ocean depths, the giant squid is provided with enormous hobgoblin-like eyes, incomparably larger than those of any other known animal. They are great staring disks, ghoulish and horrible—designed to catch all possible rays of light in the darkness down below.

Dr. Bartsch says that the giant squid is a very intelligent creature. It has a highly specialized and rather complex brain, in a cartilaginous skull, which protects the principal nerve centres, encloses the organs of hearing and supports the great eyes.

The two major tentacles are provided at their ends with powerful suckers and similar suckers grow upon the shorter arms all along their length. These suckers act like the cupping apparatus surgeons used. Air being exhausted from them when the animal seizes its prey, the grip of its arms is so tremendous that nothing can tear it loose.

The bases of the eight shorter arms encircle the front of the head, and in the middle is a great beak resembling in shape that of a parrot. Behind the head is a neck and (beneath) tubular siphon through which water may be rapidly expelled toward the front, causing the creature to progress backward. It is the only marine animal that can swim either backward or forward, and probably no fish of the sea can outdo it in swiftness.

"Cream and Sugar Gowns"

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

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Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 27 and 29 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Dainty Tea Coat of Chiffon, With Trimmings of Fur and Ribbon.

Greek Meets Japanese in This Composite Teagown. Notes of the National Dress of Each Are Apparent.

TO the group of gowns on this page I have given the name "Cream and Sugar" for two reasons. They are the robes in which it is meet and proper to serve tea, hence suggest what one takes in one's tea. Moreover, there is that in the pale colors and the sweetly fluffy impression given that is both creamy and saccharine. Certainly there is nothing about these robes that would cause one to put the query, "Lemon?"

The large right-hand figure shows a tea coat of the heaviest grade of chiffon. The upper part of the kimono-like garment has rows of flat, straight ribbon as trimming. The skirt portion of the coat is adorned with motifs of silver embroidery. The coat is caught at the bust line by a floral clasp. It has a border in front and about the sleeves of fur. A curious touch is the scarf-like arrangement of two sash ends in front. Two long silk and beaded tassels finish the front breadths of the coat.

The upper left-hand figure is another presentment of a pale colored teagown in the form of a long coat. The front hem and sleeves have a ribbon border. The collar, sleeves and hem have a further border of narrow fur bands.

Irregular, parallel bands of the ribbon break the length of the coat. This attractive teagown bears the suitable title, "Home, Sweet Home."

The small lower left-hand gown shows the sumptuous possibilities of blue in various shades. The shade of blue is deepest about the hem, and seems to fade into nearly white at the shoulders. A border of pearl banding outlines the semi-kimono at the front. The sleeves and skirt have a border of satin ribbon.

If any one doubt that the world is making progress let him go to an exhibition of historic clothing. And let the doubter stand before the old-fashioned "wrapper" of our grandmothers. The lovely teagown is an evolution of the unlovely wrapper.

A Tea Coat of Chiffon. A Curious Touch Is the Scarf-Like Arrangement of Two Sash Ends in Front.

Blouses For Mid-Summer

The newest interpretation of the Summer blouse is really delightful, and nothing quite like it has been offered in many seasons. The hip-length slip-over blouses that the shops are showing so triumphantly have the grace to transform a white satin skirt into a smart costume. "For tea time wear at the club," which promises to be the popular recreation of the future, one may go on her way, assured that she is correctly attired if she completes her skirt with one of these gay little blouses.

Of coral-colored crepe de chine is an exquisitely dainty slip-over blouse that has bound itself in creamy white worsted and chosen a mandarin coat for its style. The lower edge is turned back into a cuff hem and held in place by self-colored buttons. The bell sleeves are also cuffed but the novel feature is the worsted embroidery worked in half-inch blocks about the neck and sleeves. The alternate blocks are filled in with large close stitch and the whole outlined to trace the design.

Jade green georgette made a distinctive blouse heavily beaded in shades of orchid. Following fashion's fancy the sleeves were cut in with the body and were elbow length. Folds of orchid georgette outlined the oval neck, sleeves and bottom and the blouse was girdled with a broad sash of georgette finish with bead tassels. Worn with a green baronet satin skirt, this blouse would complete a very fetching costume.

Of Dresden China daintiness was another blouse of flowered chiffon and shell pink taffeta. It hung on one piece from shoulders almost to the knees and was finished with a jagged edge that had a peculiar charm. The deep points were accentuated by bands of taffeta and so were the graceful flare sleeves.

Corn-flowered chiffon with turquoise blue taffeta makes an exquisite blouse and is splendidly girdled in silver rope.

Cream crepe, cross-barred in rose, fashions a long smock, split up the sides and scalloped in rose cotton. The scallops were repeated on a lovely sash that wound itself around the figure and draped to the knees in back and there tassled with heavy rose silk. This sheer smock is also shown in many other lovely colorings.

The Smart Beach Cape

By Rita Stuyvesant

To protect Milady from the Summer breeze or strong sun after her dip in the ocean there are the most fascinating beach wraps among the bathing modes predominating this season. Wraps of simple charm and serviceable material have found their way from the opera to the beach, but instead of the rare ermine or metallic brocades of evening, the beach capes are seen in surf satin, figured silk, rubberised fabrics, sa ine and many of the darker washable materials.

The fichu cape that enjoy such popularity during the Winter and early Spring is being revived for beach wear. A cape of colorful beauty that recently attracted much flattering attention was of horizon blue surf satin lined with lemon yellow.

This model was gathered below a deep round two-piece yoke, dart fitted on the shoulders. Over the yoke was arranged a deep fichu collar that crossed in front and was fastened at the center back under the cape. The lower part was slightly circular and dropped to the ankles, quite concealing the wet bathing suit beneath.

Figured silk (the kind used to line Winter coats) fashioned another smart beach wrap of deep purple, plentifully sprinkled with gay marigolds. This was a straight gathered model coming close up about the throat and finished with a quaint roll collar. Long streamers of yellow ribbon finished with purple tassels made a picturesque closing.

Scarlet taffeta portrayed a wrap in which the imagination of the designer was allowed to run riot, but it was distinctive, nevertheless, in its bizarre beauty. Tiny frills with frayed edges bordered the bottom five rows deep and also outlined the arm slits. The round collar was prettily frilled and fastened close up about the throat.

For the more conventional beach wrap one chooses navy blue or henna surf satin and trims it with white washable braid. Sometimes these capes are reversible and this makes them both beautiful and comfortable on a cool day when one is apt to feel chilled after bathing.

A graceful and fitting accompaniment to the beach wrap is a smart cap. When the cap is of the same color and material as the wrap a pleasing costume is produced. Rubber diving caps are usually covered by satin or taffeta hats of various shapes. A striking turn that completed a sea-green cape was of su satin, topped by a rubber pompon set on at a smart angle. It was cut in four pie-shaped sections put together with cordings and the whole finished by an inchwide band that framed the face and hair becomingly.

If you want to be protected from the sun or wind at the beach this season you will adopt one of these fashionable bathing capes and smart caps that lend such cache to the costume.

Gowns For The Bride

In planning the June bride's traveling clothes one should be careful to select clothes suitable for the occasion on which they are to be worn. The bride who is going on a honeymoon to the mountains will require a different wardrobe from the one who expects to be at the seashore, and quite another type of clothes will be necessary for the sightseeing tourist. It is better to have a few well-made frocks and suits, if one is to consider economy, rather than a number of cheap ones that never really look smart.

To wear on the train, there is nothing so practical as a tailored suit and hat. Navy blue is again the favored fabric. The model featuring the open jacket and long revers framing a vest is universally becoming. A narrow belt of self material defines the waist line and the jacket is worn over a simple two-piece skirt of slim proportions.

A Russian blouse of navy blue georgette beaded in brick-red or the new jade green would change the suit into a smart afternoon gown for informal occasions. Of course the blouse should be collarless following fashion's fancy, and cut with the wrist-length bell sleeves to complete it. A string girdle of brick (or jade) might wrap itself around the figure and dip in graceful streamers on the hip.

The bride who goes to the shore will require a wrap to wear over her light dresses when "rolling on the boardwalk" in the evening. Hip-length capes of soft black satin lined with tan are being introduced this season and are promising popularity for Summer evenings. However, some women find the long capes more practical and there are good-looking ankle-length models. Silk-braided fringe borders the bottom and mingles delightfully with the soft satin. Ribbon strings fringe trimmed at the ends tie at the throat.

For sport wear a one-piece coat dress suggests pleasing possibilities. A combination dress with white skirt and blouse of gay color is both smart and serviceable. For variety one can have several coat blouses of pastel shades. Worn with a large sport hat of rough straw in a harmonising color this frock makes a distinctive costume for outdoor wear.

The formal evening gown may be replaced by the bridal gown with the train removed as suggested in a former article. A bright corsage bouquet or a shoulder scarf of tulle will lend an attractive note and brighten the creamy whiteness of the satin gown.

The bride should remember that no suit or dress will look well unless accompanied by a trim hat, fresh gloves and comfortable shoes. Special attention should be given to keeping a good supply of these accessories, especially veils and hair nets, in readiness if she is to appear at her best while traveling.

At the Dressing Table

By Mimosa

How Milicent Cheated Father Time

I hadn't seen Milicent for over three years, when I called on her a few days ago, I knew she had taken up munition work at the beginning of the war, and from what I had heard of her from time to time, hard work, early rising, and late to bed, I quite expected to find her looking old, and very much the worse for her three years' work. But far from looking jaded and tired, I found her younger and fresher than when I had last seen her. Her complexion was smooth and clear, and her hair brighter, and more glossy than before, while the few wrinkles which I remember had entirely disappeared.

How She Preserved Her Complexion

After a little persuasion she told me the secret of how she had not only kept, but improved, her looks during the three years in which we had not met, in spite of her hard work and late hours.

She told me she owed the freshness of her complexion to the regular use every night of a little plain mercolised wax. This she rubbed gently into the face and neck, leaving it on all night, and washing it off in the morning with warm water. She had entirely given up the use of powder, which she told me she felt sure caused wrinkles, and was using instead a lotion made by mixing an ounce of cleminite in about two ounces of water. This lotion gives a most natural appearance, and is beneficial to the skin, and judging by her complexion I can well believe it.

Removing the Wrinkles

When I asked what she had done to remove the little wrinkles which I remembered round her eyes and mouth, she told me nothing. The use of the mercolised wax had done the trick without any effort on her part. This wax, it seems, gently peels off all the dead outer skin, slowly and imperceptibly while one sleeps, and with the dead skin, all lines and wrinkles leaving the fresh young complexion beneath clear and smooth.

A Slight Growth of Superfluous Hair

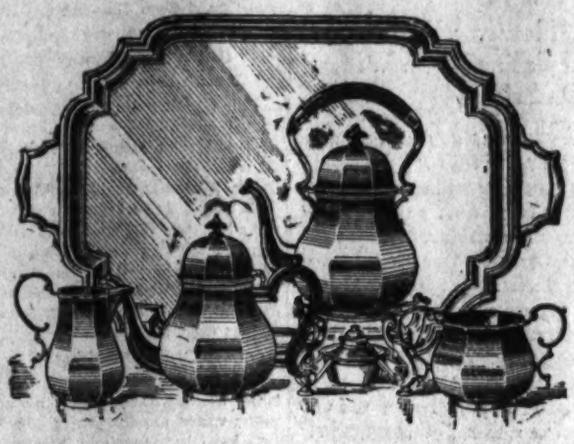
There was another point upon which I was very curious. Milicent used to have a slight growth of hair on her upper lip, which I am forced to admit, entirely spoilt her claims to being considered a pretty girl, and this too had entirely disappeared, owing to the use she told me of a little powdered pheminol. After two applications, she said, all traces of the growth had disappeared, but as a precaution she had used some tekko paste for a couple of weeks afterwards.

How She Kept Her Hair Bright and Glossy

To keep her hair in good condition she had shampooed it regularly every fortnight with a dessert spoonful of stallax dissolved in hot water, then dried it without rinsing (as this is not necessary when using stallax) and given it a good brushing. Every month she gave it a stimulant in the form of a simple tonic. For one week in every four she massaged into the roots every night a tonic made by mixing an ounce of boranium with four ounces of Bay Rum or Eau de Cologne.

A Perfectly Natural Color

Milicent had always been naturally pale, and I remarked on the pretty flush which had come into her cheeks. This she confessed was not natural (although it had deceived even an expert like myself), but was brought about by using a little pure colliandum, which she applied to her cheeks with a piece of cotton wool. The beauty of this color was, that it appeared absolutely natural, for it deepened as the atmosphere became warmer, just as a natural color would.



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Downward Revision Of Taxes Still A Year Away In U.S.

Congressional Leaders Plan, However, To Abolish Luxury Taxes, Perhaps Replacing Them With An Impost On Sales

Washington, July 10.—The schedule of tax rates for incomes of individuals and corporations as fixed by the last Congress for the fiscal year ending next June 30 will not be altered, in the opinion of financial leaders of Congress who have analyzed the report of war costs and revenues submitted by Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass. The so-called semiluxury taxes under Section 904 of the Revenue bill may be repealed, but it is believed such adjustment cannot be made before next January 1.

Senator Smoot of Utah, member of the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees, does not foresee a situation to be considered alarming unless the nation engages in speculation on a scale which would tend to disrupt the financial balance of the country. He believes, nevertheless, that anywhere from G.$5,000,000,000 to G.$6,000,000,000 must be raised in the fiscal year 1920 by the sale of short-term Treasury notes in order to make up the deficiency between necessary expenditures and obligations and the revenues. Other financial experts have put the sum which thus must be raised at nearer G.$4,000,000,000.

Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee agrees with Senator Smoot that there probably cannot be any downward revision of the tax rates on personal incomes and on incomes of corporations from the schedules now fixed for the fiscal year 1920, but increases will not be necessary in the opinion of both.

Senator Smoot predicts, as a result of the statement just presented by Secretary Glass of the nation's financial condition and careful estimates which the Senator has made, that the national expenditures for the fiscal year 1921 can be cut to approximately G.$4,000,000,000. Of this sum he would have about G.$1,000,000,000 put aside as a sinking fund to pay off maturing obligations, thus fixing current expenses at G.$3,000,000,000 for the year, as compared with the G.$1,000,000,000 Government before the war. He estimates, also, that this total may be cut to G.$3,500,000,000 the following year, and still maintain the G.$1,000,000,000 sinking fund to pay off war debts.

"I do not expect to see the total fall much below G.$3,000,000,000 for the next quarter of a century," Senator Smoot said. "This would provide for an annual sinking fund of G.$1,000,000,000 to pay the accumulated war debt. I think this should be done. We would then have cancelled our war debt in the next twenty-four years and would have absorbed all short-term notes and Liberty bonds."

Quite a decided reduction in the rates of personal and corporation income taxation can be made in the fiscal year 1921 in the opinion of Mr. Smoot. On this point he said:

"These reductions will be possible under an economic Republican administration of affairs. In the consideration of the eight appropriation bills approved by this Congress, a reduction of G.$939,692,541 was made. These bills were the Agricultural, Army, District of Columbia, Indian, Navy, Sundry Civil, Railroad Deficiency, and Third Deficiency measures. The total appropriations for this year are G.$7,337,597,283. I expect that the total costs of the Government for the fiscal year 1921 will not exceed G.$4,000,000,000."

Luxury Taxes To Go

Senator Smoot figures that not less than G.$5,000,000,000 in short-term Treasury notes must be sold before the end of this fiscal year. He estimates that the revenues from income and profits taxes, miscellaneous taxes under the revenue legislation, Panama tolls and customs, and other revenues, will not greatly exceed G.$4,000,000,000. It is admittedly difficult to reckon on this, as the business on which the income and profits tax schedules for this fiscal year was based, has progressed but a few months, and the total revenues may exceed G.$4,000,000,000, although Mr. Smoot does not think so. The coming of prohibition will take more than G.$500,000,000 from the 1920 revenues.

Both Senator Smoot and Mr. Fordney are in favor of abolishing the luxury taxes and other forms of taxation, which cause endless bookkeeping and annoyance, at the earliest possible date. Mr. Smoot said he was satisfied the luxury tax would go before the end of the present fiscal year, and probably not later than next January 1. Mr. Fordney said he would like to cancel it now, but it must be left on the books, pending a further review of the revenue situation. Section 904 of the Revenue bill, of which there has been popular condemnation, will raise, it is estimated, from G.$87,000,000 to G.$100,000,000. Mr. Smoot quoted the first figure and Mr. Fordney the latter.

The question of substituting a tax on sales, say of 1 percent, is being strongly advocated. This would displace the luxury tax and other forms of taxation which the Congressional leaders believe especially objectionable. Senator Smoot said, however, he was afraid such a tax could not be put in operation before the end of the present fiscal year, explaining his belief that such a tax needs educational work among the taxpayers. With a tax on sales in force, however, Mr. Smoot believes it would be possible to abandon the taxes on admissions, automobiles, and automobile parts, the luxury taxes, and some other sections of the Revenue bill, and aid greatly in making possible a revision downward of the income and excess profits rates. Mr. Fordney also believes that the tax on sales is well worth serious consideration.

Sales Tax Looks Promising

The subject has advanced to a point where estimates of the revenue under a sales tax of 1 percent have been made by the Treasury Department. Senator Smoot's suggestion was that such a tax should not apply to sales of less than 50 cents. The Treasury Department estimated that this form of tax would give a return annually of G.$1,250,000,000. Mr. Smoot's estimate is G.$1,500,000,000. If the 50 cent minimum limit were not adopted the total would be much greater. Some statisticians have estimated the return as high as G.$3,000,000,000 or G.$4,000,000,000 on a 1 percent tax basis, the tax being collected on each sale of a commodity as it passes through various hands from the producer to the ultimate consumer. There are advocates as well of a tax of half of 1 percent.

The opposition to this form of taxation on the part of men who are against such a wide distribution of taxation which works to cut down the taxes on corporations is to be reckoned with. The question is by no means definitely settled, however, and, with Mr. Smoot and Mr. Fordney both inclined to such legislation, it is far from impossible that there may be results.

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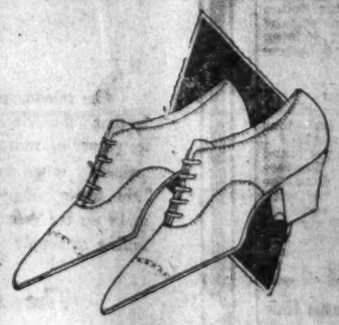

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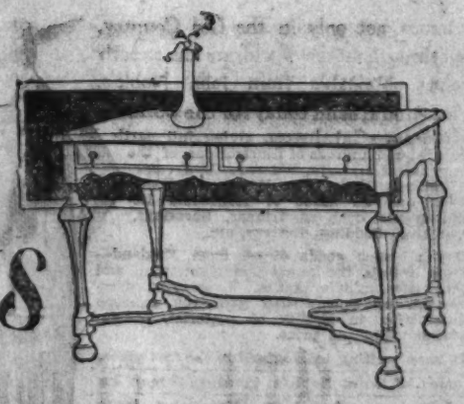

THE WING ON CO. (Shanghai), LTD.

NANKING AND CHEKIANG ROADS, SHANGHAI

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1919

FIRE AROUND MOTOR CAR NOT SO BAD AS APPEARS

How To Act When Things Are Blazing; Keep Cool And Grab Your Extinguisher

By William H. Stewart, Jr.

"And so my car burned and was a total loss, since I carried no insurance!" That was all I heard of the conversation, but it brought forcibly to mind the constant danger to which a car is subject and how little most people know about a fire. Usually they run about aimlessly without doing any good and sometimes positive harm. Of course a fire cannot be fought without some means, but even when the means are at hand they must be applied properly.

In case of a fire around the carburetor the first effort should be to get the engine started. By running the engine with the throttle wide open some of the flame is drawn into the manifold, where it will do no harm. The gasolene should then be shut off at the tank so as not to feed any more into the carburetor. The suction produced by the engine on the spray nozzle will soon remove the danger if the supply is shut off at the tank.

If there is burning gasolene on the ground it will be useless to put out the fire above until the one below has been stopped. The car should be pushed back or run under its own power. This requires nerve, but there is very little danger so long as there is not a hot fire underneath the tank. The movement of the car will make the flames brighter, but this is not dangerous.

Then an effort should be made to smother the flames, which is another way of saying that we must keep the air away. The best means for this purpose is the liquid fire extinguisher. As this "fire gun" takes up very little space one should be carried on every car. Always direct it at the base of the flames. The draft carries the vapor up around the fire and prevents the air from reaching it. But do not use sand on any part of the engine. It will do no good but will get into the mechanism, which must then be completely disassembled and cleaned, an expensive process. Sand is invaluable in fighting a gasolene fire on the floor, as it absorbs the gasolene and builds up a protecting cover which keeps the air away. But never use it on any part of an engine.

An ideal place to have a fire, if the term "ideal" may be used in this connection, is around the carburetor of a "V" type engine. Here it is closely confined and the gas given off from the liquid extinguisher is not blown away. Start from the front near the fan and work back. In fact a fire here may almost be allowed to burn itself out, ignition wires and apparatus may readily be replaced, if damaged, but the real danger is in setting fire to the dash and so continuing to the rest of the car.

There is little danger from the vacuum tank. If this tank is full the atmospheric valve will be open, and if the tank is empty the suction valve to the inlet manifold will be open. In either case the pipe to the main tank is open. So the vacuum tank is always vented in two places to carry off any pressure. There is absolutely no danger of a flame running back through the supply pipe to the main tank, so you have nothing to worry about concerning the vacuum tank.

Water, which is so useful around other fires, is absolutely useless with gasolene, as it gets under the burning liquid and spreads. Sometimes flame around a carburetor may be extinguished by dashing a bucket of water over it, but there is danger of spreading the fire on account of the mud pan under the car. Then again, a small fire may be smothered with a laprobe, but the liquid extinguisher should be the main defense. It should be fastened in some inconspicuous place to avoid theft, but should be instantly accessible.

So keep cool, grab your extinguisher, and save your car by applying the chemical contents intelligently.

Forget The Crank? Then Jack Up Wheel

When the electric starting system refuses to start and the crank has been left home in the garage, the motorist still has methods of getting the car going. The best way, perhaps, is to jack up one of the rear wheels and turn it by hand, with the clutch engaged and high gear shifted in. The spark should be retarded and only a small throttle opening allowed. Before removing the jack, the gears should be shifted to neutral again.

WHEN CARBURETOR LEAKS

If gasoline leaks from the carburetor when the car is standing, and the engine is not running, the needle valve connected with the float should be investigated. If pressing it down stops the dripping the float is too high. If the dripping persists, the valve leaks and should be ground in, preferably using pumice stone.

Goodyear Output 25,000 Tires Daily

Three 8-Hour Shifts Required To Keep Pace With Company's Sales

The wonderful industrial plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, was subject of enthusiastic comment at one of the conferences of local Goodyear officials held here during the last few days.

The occasion of the meeting was the visit of C. W. Seiberling, vice-president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, to San Francisco and the Coast territory. The Goodyear chief was enthusiastic over business conditions and in a long conference with Frank Carroll, San Francisco branch manager for the big rubber company, he outlined plans for the coming few months' business.

Seiberling is especially interested in the welfare of the workers of the big factory. Three eight-hour shifts give short hours for all employes and yet insure continual operation of the big plant where 25,000 automobile tires are turned out every 24 hours.

Large gymnasiums provide means for wholesome recreation, while the various baseball, basketball and football teams of the big organization take an active part in the amateur sports of the state.

Seiberling was delighted with his visit to California, impressed with the good roads movement here and the wonderful network of highways already in existence in the state. "The good roads movement will do more than any other one thing to increase business in all lines and to create a big additional demand for automobile trucks and incidentally tires," said Seiberling.

Cadillac Car Wins Dash Over Vosges

American enterprise and resource have again been felt in Europe. An American made automobile has this year received the honor annually bestowed upon the first motor car to cross the Vosges Mountains at Le Thillot Pass.

Engulfed in snow and encountering dangerous obstacles at almost every turn, an official Army Cadillac, which had been driven 68,000 miles, passed over the Vosges Mountains at Le Thillot Pass, and descended, covered with snow, to the little village of Curomagny.

For years the French have given great acclaim to the first car making this passage before the first of June.

The passage of the Cadillac was on May 11. The snow drifts were almost impassable, though spring thaws had already begun.

The feat of the Cadillac was witnessed by three French Generals.

After the trying trip over the mountains the car was driven sixty-nine kilometers in an hour and five minutes, from Epinal, France, to Nancy.

GEAR RATIO CHANGES

When it is desired to get more speed into an old car one of the operations necessary is to change the gear ratio of the rear axle. Racing cars use less than three-to-one reduction and this change can be made in the ordinary stock model by fitting a new differential ring and driving pinion, which can be obtained from the maker of the car.

Steering System Troubles

During considerable experience with numerous cars, the writer has found that defects in steering gear units are of the same general kinds, the principal difference being in the more gradual wear and superior adjustment provided on better grade cars, writes an expert in Motor.

The average steering gear, after a few thousand miles, begins to manifest its wear and tear in a noticeable and sometimes annoying and dangerous degree. Any looseness in the wheel itself is usually traceable to loosened rim screws, spokes, or hub nut or key, and is easily located and remedied. Any up-and-down shake of the column or inner tube is undesirable. The steering post bearings and bracket bolts should be kept secure. The rotary motion of the worm should not be attended by more than 1/16" of vertical play in this unit, which is really the "heart" of the steering system. The adjusting nut and ball thrust bearing, commonly located above or at both ends of the worm, should be tightened to correct this difficulty.

A season's running generally produces sufficient wear in the worm and pinion gear teeth to cause excessive backlash directly traceable to this point. On most cars this may be overcome by removing the clamp bolts and steering arm and giving the pinion gear one-quarter turn, to bring new teeth into mesh. As this adjustment may be made three consecutive times, replacement of the worm and gear should not be necessary during the life of the average car. When the worn meshes with a sector, an adjusting nut, screw, or eccentric bushing is provided for compensating for wear at this point. In steering gears of the worm and nut variety, thrust bearings or bearings on the worm should be tightened to offset end play. This is the only adjustment on this type.

Wear or poor adjustment of any of the arm or rod units between the worm assembly and steering knuckles may be located by noting the travel of these units when the steering wheel is turned with the car stationary, or by firmly grasping the parts and pushing or shaking them in vertical and horizontal motions. A small amount of play in tire-rod or drag-link joints results in considerable lost motion at the steering wheel.

With one or both front wheels jacked up, any binding or stiffness in the gear or rod linkage may be quickly located by swinging the steering wheel through its full travel, though it is sometimes advisable to disconnect the tie-rod or drag-link joints to segregate the faulty parts. Ample lubrication with the admixture of a lighter grease or oil, generally overcomes stiffness, but a "chronic" case may necessitate repairs or replacements. The corrective adjustments are a reversal of those made to offset wear and backlash. Oversize parts can usually be filed or ground down a few thousands to remedy binding.

While the wheels are jacked up looseness in the steering knuckles king pins, or bushings can be detected by rocking the wheels in and out in several positions. A few thousandths of an inch in and out shake of the wheel at the spindle is recommended by most makers, but 1/32" or more would cause undue vibration and tire wear. Some knuckles have adjustable ball or roller bearings, but, on cars lacking these, the worn bushings, king bolts or knuckles must be replaced.

It pays, at least once each 10,000 miles, to disassemble all the rod linkage of the steering mechanism, remove the old lubricant, and give each ball, socket, spring, clamp bolt, nut, cap and cover a thorough rinsing with kerosene.

Careful driving and lubrication and frequent inspection to see that it is "all there" (down to the smallest cotterpin) are the best insurance against steering gear troubles.

Here's Way To Check Up On The Carburetor

Many cars have no provision aside from a strainer in the tank for keeping out dirt from the carburetor. Owners of such vehicles will do well to fit a trap in the fuel line. All the big carburetor makers offer these traps, which are to be placed in the line near the carburetor or in the bottom of the tank. The trap catches all the dirt and water and should be cleaned out regularly once a month.

CADILLAC DECORATED FOR ITS HEROIC SERVICE

Battle Scarred And Faithful Motor Car Returns Home From War Front Activities

Three service stripes and a wound chevron decorate the famous Cadillac the U. S. 1126, whose trail of glory extends through every fighting area made famous by the 5th U. S. Marines.

From Chateau Thierry to Soissons, and from St. Mihiel to the Champagne front, this faithful car performed an almost human duty in its transportation of officers from one scene of battle to another.

Thirty-seven pieces of German shrapnel struck the car during the intense fighting near Bouresches at Chateau Thierry, and today this Cadillac stands in Philadelphia, on recruiting duty, exhibiting her scars, and giving vivid testimony of all the famous 5th Marines endured and accomplished.

The car went into Germany with the Army of Occupation, and was there decorated by its admiring comrades—men who had seen her meeting every obstacle, and serving them unfalteringly. Three gold service chevrons were painted on the cowl to the left of the driver, and one to the right.

The U. S. 1126 is a touring car and was the first automobile to be landed with the American Forces in France. The 5th Regiment of Marines changed commanding officers three times, and the car was used successively by the three commanders of the regiment, Brigadier Generals Charles A. Doyen, W. C. Neville, and Logan Feland.

Men at the Philadelphia recruiting station have asked permission to inscribe on its sides the famous motto of the Marine Corps, "Ever Faithful."

Gap Makes Sooty Plug Resume Firing

When the spark plug develops missing as a result of being sooted, and no means of removal is at hand, as may happen sometimes on the road, the plug can be made to fire regularly again by disconnecting the lead and introducing an auxiliary gap of one-eighth or one-quarter between it and the plug terminal.

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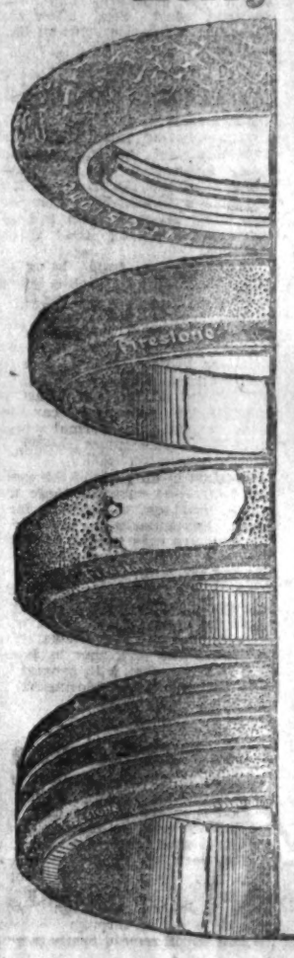
Lorry Tyres



ALL the important improvements in Lorry Tyres are the results of Firestone study and experience. This gives Firestone first place in the field and entitles every type of Firestone equipment to your careful consideration.

Whatever equipment we advise, you can be sure it will have the resilience that insures protection to the mechanism with resistance that secures most wear.

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If you need quick power for the ignition system of truck or tractor, lose no time in ordering **Columbia** Batteries. They'll renew the spark of life like a flash. For **Columbias** are eager with power. Their energy flows hot—they make things go.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

Special attention is given to the all-important detail of packing for export.

The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a **Columbia** feature that sells batteries. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.

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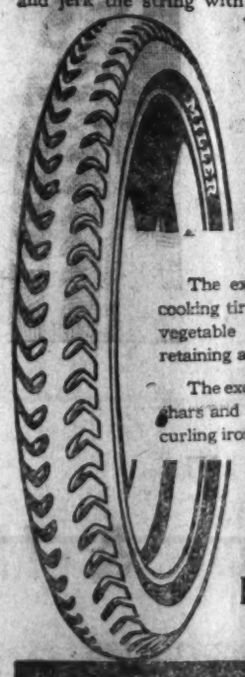
Take a piece of ordinary cotton string; heat a curling iron to about the temperature required to curl hair, but not so hot that it will burn the string.

Crimp the string in the iron for a moment. Take it out and jerk the string with both hands—nine times out of ten it will break exactly at the heated point.

This explains why—



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GEARED to the ROAD
TIRES

wear longer than ordinary tires.

The exclusive Miller process of vulcanizing or cooking tires with a low heat retains all the natural vegetable wax and oil in the cotton fabric, thus retaining all the strength of the fabric for road wear.

The excessive heat commonly used in vulcanizing chars and drives them out—just as the heat of the curling iron weakened the string at the heated spot.

That's why Miller Tires are so brimful of Mile-Muscle—so economical to use—and why blowouts are a rarity.

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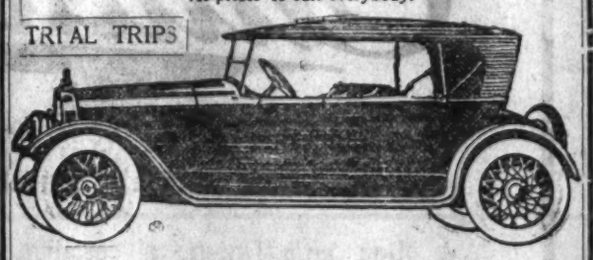

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

GOODRICH INAUGURATED LONG-DISTANCE TRUCKING

Tire Company Started 1,500-Mile Route To Haul Material In War Time

The motorising of transportation has come to play such an important part in the daily affairs of the world that many of the important details at the time of happening received hardly more than passing attention, are now of prime interest. Things have happened so quickly that they have been taken as a matter of course.

It was two years ago that The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company announced the inauguration of a motor truck service between the factory at Akron, O., and Boston, Mass., for the purpose of transporting rubber products to the Boston territory and hauling cotton fabric from the mill at Goodyear, Conn., back to Akron—a round trip of 15,000 miles.

It was the first long-distance hauling service put into operation in this country and has been successful from the very start. The use of pneumatic equipment on these trucks enable them to operate the entire year regardless of weather conditions, and at no time since the inauguration of the line has the service been interrupted, not even during the unprecedented snows of 1918 in the Alleghenies. Following the Goodyear example similar lines have been established in many sections, so that inter-city hauling now is an accepted fact.

When our country entered the war this line was used to transport war material from the central west to the eastern seaboard and many times important shipments were rushed to the east by Goodyear express in preference to the regular transportation channels. And when the first train of the vast number of motor trucks for our forces in France, was transported overland under their own power, from Detroit to Baltimore, it was one of the Goodyear trucks that served as a pilot for this train.

The great freight congestion of the first winter of the war caused the government to urge the "ship by truck" movement throughout the entire nation, pointing out the Goodyear accomplishment as an example to be followed. This company was shipping by truck and doing it under the most trying conditions. Now the movement is national and the motor truck has become one of the most important units in our whole system of transportation.

Along with this wonderful expansion of the motor truck into broader fields of usefulness there has been a great development of tires. There are separate fields for all kinds of tires. Some users demand a pneumatic tire, others require a solid tire.

The type of tire used depends altogether on the service expected of the truck. As between pneumatics and solids, each type affords well defined advantages. For short hauls, through congested traffic, where slow speeds are obligatory and pavements reasonably good, solid tires serve economically and well. But in long distance transport, interurban freighting and general trucking, pneumatic tires are far more efficient and saving.

It is fortunate that just at the time that traffic conditions became acute, tire equipment for trucks had advanced to a point permitting the entrance of trucks into practically every kind of service. It was in anticipation of this condition that led Goodyear to set about evolving a tire that would permit the motor truck to graduate from the slow-moving field. Pneumatic tires make practical certain phases of operation which formerly were out of the question.

In heavy truck service they save materially in gasoline and oil consumption. They greatly cut truck depreciation and remove danger of load breakage. They permit speeds which with any other type of tire would be expensive and indeed perilous. And they allow transportation of heavier loads on lighter classes.

MOTOR CAR DEMAND

The motor car industry should be almost in normal production by July. That was the statement recently made by Alfred Reeves, general manager of the American National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who lately returned from a tour of investigation among the Western factories.

"Although far from being on a normal basis, the automobile industry has led all others in getting back to normal," said Mr. Reeves. "Last year there was a shortage of cars because the industry took on more than one billion dollars' worth of war contracts. This has brought the big demand of this year. Last year only 926,388 passenger cars were made, whereas the normal demand, including replacements needed, was approximately 2,000,000.

"Dealers in all parts of the country are demanding cars for their trade which, they say, is excellent for all types. Particularly in the farming districts are cars needed because of the hard service to which they are put and the failure to obtain cars last year. I visited twenty-seven plants and found everywhere a strong demand for passenger cars and an increasing demand for trucks. Trade in trucks was very poor in January and February, but with general business reviving, new motor truck lines are being established."

TO CORRECT BODY SAG

When the doors on one side of the body do not fit properly, either bind so that they are hard to close or fit too loosely, with so much clearance that the catch will not snap, the trouble may be cured by placing wooden wedges under the body of the rear. Metal plates may also be used. In either case the wedges should be bolted through the frame, so that it will remain firmly in place.

Overhauling Motor Is Saver Of Cash

Letting Cars Run Down Puts Bills Up High, According To Expert

America's annual motoring bill is increased 20 percent through sheer neglect. This is the estimate of a statistician who has been delving into the figures on the probable rate of replacement of motor cars now in use.

The army of Uncle Sam went through the same sort of an experience, paying the penalty of improper care of motor vehicles at the time of invasion of Mexico by Pershing's army. But Uncle Sam corrected his mistakes and increased the efficiency of his motor equipment and at the same time cut down operating expense.

But the public still goes along contributing a heavy tax to indifference. The average motorist runs his car as long as it will run. He does not take it to the shop until it stops. Then he has a large bill to pay and he storms and raves and blames the car when it was his own fault.

"One tires of preaching on this subject but it is the truth nevertheless," says an expect repairman. "If the motorists would have their cars overhauled at regular intervals they would find that their upkeep would diminish and their motoring satisfaction increase.

"Carbon has its hands in the pocketbook of every motorist, figuratively speaking. That is particularly true today with the grade of fuel we are getting. Carbon forms rapidly and the motor requires more fuel to deliver the same power. Finally the power decreases, knocks are heard in the motor and there is excessive heating. Not until that happens does the average motorist take steps to correct the evils.

Narrow Treads In Tires Result In Serious Damage

Narrow treads on tires mean breakdown to the sidewalls for those who drive their machines on country roads, where it is impossible for the driver to keep out of ruts, according to the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company.

Sidewalls were not constructed to withstand wear and tear, and were not intended to come in contact with the road surface. They are made of an extra high quality rubber, and their chief purpose is to lend bounce and resilience. Thousands of tires are destroyed prematurely because country roads and lanes are used not only by the farmer but, as well, by the town and city motorist. As tires roll along through a trough of sand and gravel, the sidewall grinds away until the fabric carcass of the tire is either wholly or partially exposed, thus allowing water and other substances to enter the body of the tire to commence deterioration.

Cloth For Patching Tire By Roadside

A few strips of tightly woven cloth, perhaps two feet long by a foot wide make very acceptable emergency blow-out patches. By winding lengths of these cloths around the tube at places where there is a break in the casing, a further blow-out will be prevented, as the cloth is strong enough to hold the tube within bounds.

CLEANING BRASS CASTINGS

Brass castings may be cleaned in a moment by dipping them into a solution of three parts sulphuric acid to three parts nitric acid, to which after they have been mixed is added a quart of common salt, the whole being stirred until the salt has been dissolved. If this is placed in an earthenware vessel the brass casting can be dipped in it, removed immediately and rinsed in clear water. The castings can be made as bright as new by this method and there is little trouble involved.

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The experience of owners in every country where marine motors are used has proven them best by test. They are simply constructed, strong and sturdy.

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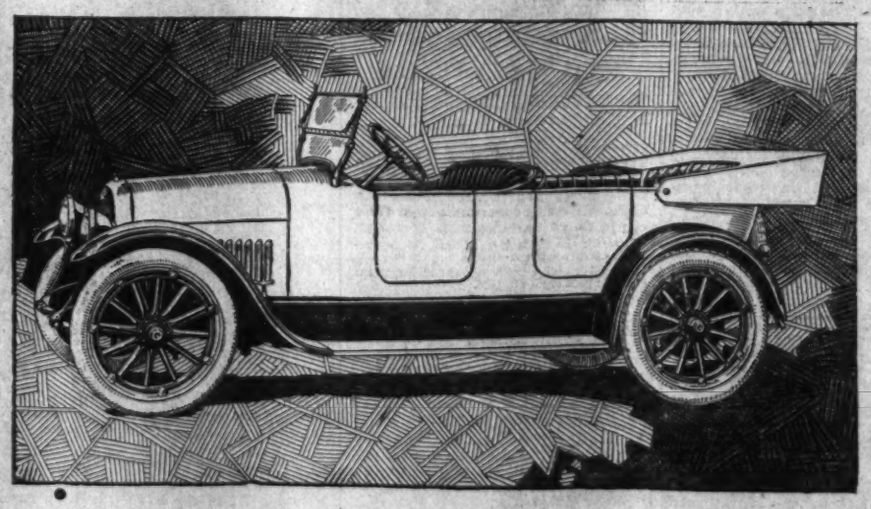
IT'S THE ENGINE AND CHASSIS THAT COUNT



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CALIFORNIA State registrations for the month of May show CHEVROLET with 1020 cars registered against 709 by the nearest competitor.

For the first five months of 1919 CHEVROLET led all competitors in the sale of electrically equipped motor cars by 101 registrations.

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Model 490 **1000 TAELS** **Model 490**

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

OLDSMOBILE EXTENSIONS TO COST NEAR $4,500,000

Company Now Has Improvements Well Under Way To Increase Output

Oldsmobile popularity is remarkably reflected in the constant succession of factory expansions required to keep pace with the all but overwhelming demand for the Oldsmobile products.

Shortly after the United States entered the war, a million dollar motor plant was begun. The suspension of automobile production served to hasten the completion of this building in order that it might figure in Uncle Sam's aircraft program. Including this motor plant and the heating plant constructed simultaneously, present expansion plans call for seven large buildings which will add approximately a million square feet of floor space to present working facilities and will require at least 2,000 additional operatives.

Perhaps the most important of the new buildings is the axle plant which will be built on the eastern end of the recently acquired properties of the Reliance Engineering Company. This addition will consist of two units, both of steel and glass daylight construction. One is to be built immediately—the other just as soon as required. Each unit will be 750 x 140 feet and with its equipment will cost $1,325,000. Ground has already been broken for the first unit and the equipment ordered. This equipment consists largely of especially designed machinery for the economical making of axles. The plant will also include a complete heat treating department, an electric sub-station, a fuel oil pumping station and recreation rooms for employes. In all, this plant will bring into use 267,000 square feet of floor space.

Perhaps next in importance is the sheet metal and enameling plant which is also to be erected at once. This building will be 480 feet by 180 feet, one-story, with a two-story wing 360 by 95 feet. The floor space to be brought into play totals 155,500 square feet. Construction will be of concrete with saw-tooth roof. The ultra-modern equipment for this plant will be amazingly efficient. In the ovens now being built, the metal parts to be enameled progress through an automatic process in which they are dipped, baked, and dried without once requiring human attention. The building will cost $400,000; its equipment $150,000.

A four-story addition to the final assembly building will make it 1,840 feet long—the longest building in the United States devoted to automobile assembly. This extension measures 600 by 91 feet, brings into use 218,400 square feet of space and involves an expenditure of half a million dollars.

Between the present assembly building and the warehouses another new building, rapidly nearing completion, will provide more commodious quarters for the sewing and trimming departments. Designed to provide perfect lighting for the accurate work required and with especial thought for the comfort and convenience of the many women operators, it will be one of the very finest daylight sewing rooms in the country. This building, together with such additional equipment as is required, will cost $125,000.

The expansion of the factory buildings proper entails a variety of incidental extensions. As an instance, the heating plant just completed last year will be extended to accommodate additional boilers of 1,500 H. P. capacity.

When the new buildings are completed, and most of them will be finished before the end of the year, over 4,500 workmen will be employed in the Oldsmobile plants.

Mr. Edward Ver Linden, president of the company, authorises the statement that further extensions are contemplated for the near future. "But," to quote him verbatim, "the extent of such further expansion will naturally be governed by business conditions. Since the Oldsmobile Economy Truck was placed on the market a few months ago the demand for it has been phenomenal. And although our passenger car production has already passed our highest pre-war mark, we have not as yet been able to catch up to the orders on file in our offices. Unless all indications fail it will be necessary to enlarge considerably on the plans already fairly well defined before further building operations are instituted."

Don't Guess About Your Carburetor

Never guess about your carburetor. Thoroughly study the carburetor on your car. In fact, study all carburetors, for it will mean greater efficiency from your motor, a saving of time and expense.

But if an owner does not know the carburefor he should not guess when he is having trouble with his engine that it may be in the carburetor, and start to tinker with the same.

Don't let the average repair man investigate the carburetor for trouble, for it will be found that he is as poor a guesser as the uneducated owner himself.

If an owner thinks that the trouble lies in the carburetion he should look up the service station that has experts. These experts know the mechanism and can at once locate trouble definitely.

Symptoms of trouble in carburetion differ just as much as there is a difference in design, and what might indicate trouble with one carburetor will not have any bearing on another make.

Right Method For Removing Machine Bearing Described

"There is still a great deal of misunderstanding in the matter of rebearings. This results in damage moving which is not discovered until long after the repair man has finished his job and is generally never traced to its true source," says an automobile expert.

"The removal and application of bearings is a delicate job which can easily be bungled.

"Bearings should never be driven in place by blows from an ordinary machinist's hammer applied directly to the bearing face or through the medium of a steel drift or blunt cold chisel, nor should they be removed by the use of steel or other hard metal tools, because the race members may be permanently sprung or deformed by this treatment.

"A babbitt or lead tube should be used, or some form of soft metal yoke which will distribute the hammer blows evenly. In all cases, where possible, the pressure applied to remove a bearing or part should be exerted directly against the portion that is a tight fit on the shaft or in the housing.

"If it is necessary to force the bearing off with a series of blows, always use a brass or babbitt metal bar or drift between the bearing and the hammer. If such a piece of metal is not available, a block of wood will suffice. Do not direct all the blows against any one point on the bearing as this tends to cramp it and will make it harder to drive off. Distribute them evenly around the entire circumference, always having successive blows at points diametrically opposite.

"There are various good ways of removing bearings by simple mechanisms, such as wheel pullers. The use of such mechanism is not always commendable, but results in valuable time saving and goes far to remove danger of damaging the bearings."

Pour Kerosene Oil on Squeaking Springs

If in a hurry to stop a spring from squeaking, pour a little kerosene over it, guiding the oil down the sides with the finger, so it will run in between the leaves. Wipe off the excess. Pour cylinder oil over the springs the same way. Now shake the car, so the oil will be drawn in and find the lead.

WOMEN AUTO BUYERS FAST ON THE INCREASE

Even The Crossing Cop Admits She Is Able To Handle Her Own Car

Now comes the woman automobile driver in multiplied numbers.

Even the crossing cop can say this without putting a note of irritation in his gruff voice.

The woman at the steering wheel usually is not only confident of her ability to snake and snail the car through traffic, but competent. The day is past when makers of comedy films can cast her as the heroine of the one-reel riot entitled, "She Thought the Accelerator or Button Was the Foot Brake."

"Women are more important in automobile sales than ever," says a Chandler distributor in the States. "There was a time when all the automobile maker had to do in order to get a woman's indorsement of his product was to build a car that appealed to the feminine sense of beauty and comfort. He must go further than that now. He must provide a car that can be handled with ease. And that car must be so dependable that the woman who drives it knows that it will take her where she wants to go without mechanical trouble.

"American women learned a lot about automobiles during the eighteen months we were at war. They piloted Red Cross cars and drove busy husbands and fathers to and from offices. Women replaced the chauffeurs who entered the service, or sought more essential employment. Many attended schools of instruction that were opened by automobile dealers.

"These women are going to continue to drive cars. And they have established a precedent that the woman who lives next door is determined to follow. 'If Mrs. Smith can drive a car, I can' is a statement that has been made in thousands of families. And the husbands—those that are 'from Missouri'—are going to be shown.

"The light weight, the sturdy construction, the sightly appearance and the ease of operation of the Chandler are features of distinct appeal to women. The woman show visitor also is impressed by the high and responsive power of the Chandler engine. And, being more thrifty than man, by nature, she recognises instantly the savings made by the light-weight car that averages from eighteen to twenty-five miles to a gallon of gasoline and gives from tires a range of from 8,000 to 12,000 miles."

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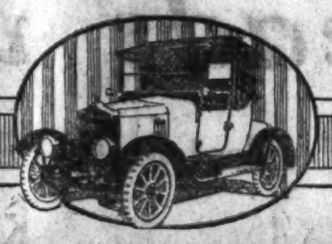

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The lighter weight Carrecloth is suitable for kicker pads, hood envelopes or seat covering.
Every yard of "Neverleek" is stamped "Guaranteed by the Maker."
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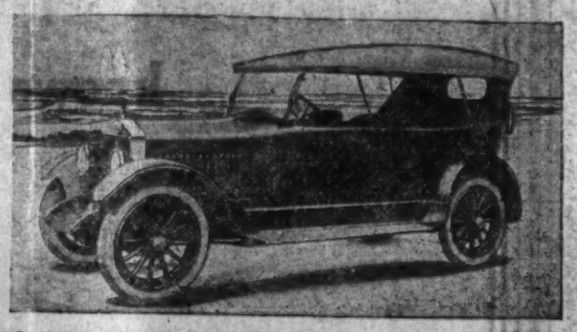

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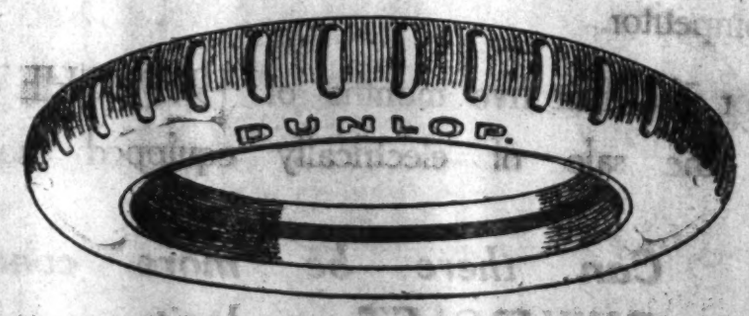

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How many Motor Cars

sell on their name alone? The majority of them need lengthy descriptions and strongly-worded arguments before the interest of motorists can be aroused.

No such introduction is needed in the case of the

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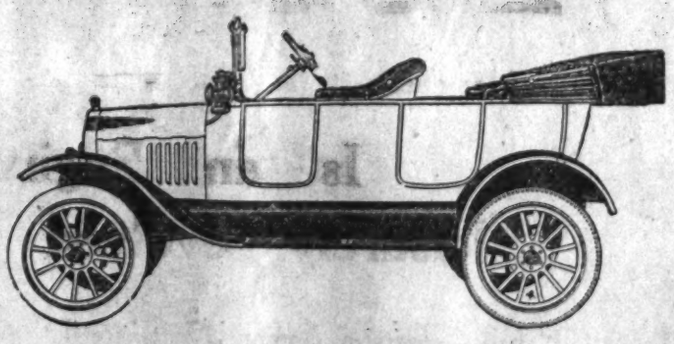

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MOTOR CAR OPERATION HELD AS NEW SCIENCE

American Colleges To Give Courses In Highway Transportation

A new field of opportunity has been opened to American collegians shortly through the introduction of a course in instruction for motor transport corps units in the Reserve Officers' Training Camps of the United States. The course lifts motor truck operation to the dignity of a science and in effect will provide thousands of students with a knowledge that will fit them not only for actual operation of motor units but for entrance into the field of highways transportation as economists and men skilled in administration.

Arrangements looking to the inauguration of the work are now under way by the training branch of the Motor Transport Corps of the War Department in Washington.

The course is divided into two broad divisions, that of military and non-military. Under the first the student will be given a grounding in military work which will carry him through from elementary subjects to advanced motor vehicle engineering, field work, transport corps maintenance, administration, &c.

The second branch includes the usual basic studies, such as mathematics, English, languages, chemistry, &c., and manual work consisting of pattern making, forging, shop work, applied mechanics, machine design, surveying, thermodynamics and similar subjects, together with a study of business law, accounting, public speaking, foundry work and a number of other topics which will serve to make the student proficient in the various lines of endeavor that are called for in the several branches of motor vehicle operation.

In addition to the foregoing it is planned to develop an elective course which will take into consideration economic surveys of territories for highways transportation, operating costs, road development, finance and history.

The entire treatment of the subject is founded upon a purpose of preparing men for possible military service and at the same time for an attractive commercial field developed as one of the offshoots of the war.

It is felt that out of the course will come a large body of men equipped for efficient development of highways transportation, whose services will be much sought after by owners of motor transport lines and also by communities desirous of developing their highway transportation facilities to the utmost in a sound, businesslike manner.

Milton In Challenge To Ralph De Palma

Holder Of 10-Mile Record Sends Defy To Packard Speedster

The automobile racing fraternity will be treated to another match race of intense interest shortly at Sheepshead Bay, if the challenge issued by Tom Milton is accepted by Ralph De Palma.

Milton, who made the world's ten-mile record in his Duesenberg eight-cylinder racing car on the big two mile oval on June 14, feels that he should have been invited to participate in the invitation race at Sheepshead Bay on July 4. As an invitation was not extended to him, however, he has sent a challenge to Ralph De Palma for a match race for $3,500 a side, to be run on the Sheepshead Bay track.

The challenge calls for a race of the best two of three ten-mile heats; Milton to drive the new Duesenberg eight-cylinder racer, which not only holds the world's ten-mile record, but also marks an epoch in the internal combustion engine design, and De Palma to drive the twelve-cylinder Packard car with which he has been so successful in many racing meets this season.

Milton's letter to DePalma, containing formal challenge, follows:

"Please consider this letter as a formal challenge to you to race me in a match race at Sheepshead Bay the race to be the best two out of three heats of ten miles each.

"It is understood that you will use for this race, if you accept the challenge, the Packard Twin Six car in which you are racing July 4, and that I will use the eight-cylinder Duesenberg, in which I am racing on the same day.

"To add interest to this event, I am willing to put up $3,500 on my side, to be matched by $3,500 of yours."

Milton said that he would post $1,000 of the stake money at any time with any stakeholder satisfactory to De Palma.

Don't Neglect Small Cuts

These will often extend farther than you think. Dirt and water get in, the fabric rots and a blowout follows. Look over your tires from time to time and repair small cuts.

Carry spare tubes in a bag.

Advice For New Drivers

"While a few years ago we thought that about every one who could afford it owned an automobile, we find we were mistaken as from the reports of our salesmen and the experience of other dealers along the Row we find that thousands of people who never owned a car before are buying cars this year," says President Stowe of the Mitchell Motor Car Co., of New York. "Not only this but owing to the war, hundreds of thousands of people who never drove their own cars before are driving them today. For this reason a word of caution to these new drivers might not be amiss. Take your time during the first month, keep cool and have a reason for everything you do, and, above all, think, do not forget it, think—and you will get along alright. Know what each pedal of an automobile is for, know what each button will do, but be sure about it, and do not lose your head. Then you will not get into any trouble.

"Early morning is the best time to learn the first stages of driving. Go slowly and keep to the right. Get in the habit of watching for vehicles both on the street you are driving and on the cross streets. After a short period, when you feel satisfied you have mastered the elementary things, drive later in the day when traffic is heavier. But be careful. This will accustom you to the crowds. During the learning period drive slowly, do not speed. Most of the trouble comes from driving too fast. Find out all about your car and treat it with consideration. Watch lubrication. You do not go without food for several days, nor should you allow your car to be without sufficient oil and water. Both are necessary for proper performance. And remember your car is a piece of machinery. It is not infallible. Do not expect the impossible of it. Treat it with consideration and it will return uniform service to you."

Don't Always Put the Blame On The Cylinder

If you open the relief valves to look for a cylinder missing explosions and fail to see a flame, do not condemn that cylinder. Open the throttle and give it enough gas to fire. When the throttle is closed and the relief valve open, the engine sucks in so much fresh air that some cylinders can not fire.

SPRING CLIPS

After a car has been in service for some time there is a tendency of the spring leaves to fit somewhat tighter together, owing to the smooth surfaces that have been produced. This makes the spring a little more compact by a few thousandths of an inch, but this is enough to loosen the spring clips. These latter parts should therefore be drawn tight after a thousand miles or so of travel in the new car.

Lubrication Is Very Important

Most automobile owners appreciate the importance of efficient motor lubrication, but comparatively few correctly understand what constitute good motor lubrication.

So long as he supplies oil with more or less regularity to the crank case and the motor appears to operate satisfactorily the average owner thinks he has solved the problem of lubrication and that his motor is being properly protected against destructive friction wear—the old boy that puts them all in the junk heap in the end.

But a correct understanding of what is taking place inside an operating motor quickly destroys this self-satisfied assurance.

Whenever a motor is operating it is being worn out by friction. When idling or running under a light load the wear may be very slight, but always wear is taking place. No matter how high the quality of the lubricant used, friction is never entirely overcome, but the higher the quality of the lubricant the lower the friction wear; power is increased, fuel saved and the life of the motor prolonged.

Under easy conditions of service, such as driving on paved streets and coasting along on long level stretches of good road, cheap inferior oils are often used with apparently good results. The motor is operating at only a small percentage of its capacity. The load is light and even an inferior oil will do the work.

But at least once during a season every motor is called on to operate close to its capacity. It may be pulling along steep hills, bucking a tough stretch of muddy road or doing a bit of fast work on a straight away or it may be just a long, hard drive over country road. Under all conditions where the motor is turning over close to its capacity the strain on bearings is terrific and only a lubricating oil of the highest quality will successfully meet these severe conditions and protect bearings, pistons and cylinder walls against excessive friction wear.

Quality lubricating oils are higher on first cost because of the more expensive materials—Pennsylvania crude oil—used in their manufacture, but it is estimated that the average pleasure car will consume not over 15 gallons of motor lubricating oil during a year and even at the highest retail price charged—where oil is comparatively a very small item of expense and the slight saving it would be possible to make in first cost by buying a cheap oil would not go far toward helping to pay the expense of repair bills caused by faulty lubrication. Also high grade oil is economical to use for it gives more lubrication per gallon of oil. It goes further. Lasts longer.

Inspect oil and gasoline connections every week.

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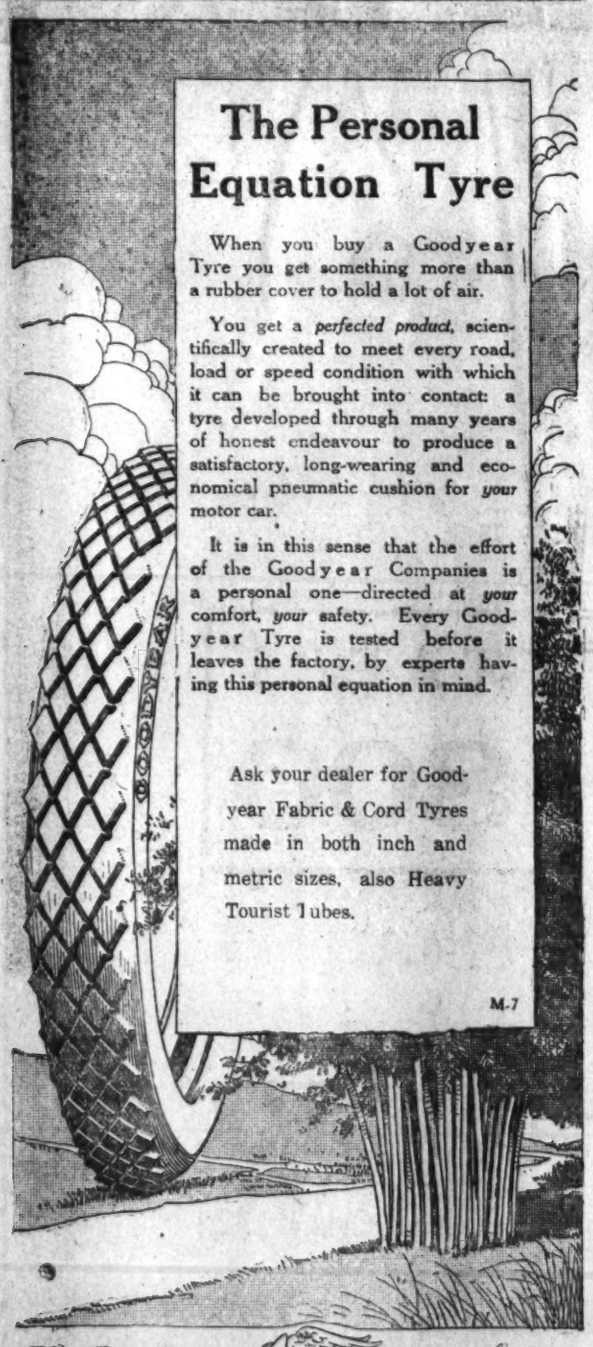

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It is in this sense that the effort of the Goodyear Companies is a personal one—directed at *your* comfort, *your* safety. Every Goodyear Tyre is tested before it leaves the factory, by experts having this personal equation in mind.

Ask your dealer for Goodyear Fabric & Cord Tyres made in both inch and metric sizes, also Heavy Tourist Tubes.

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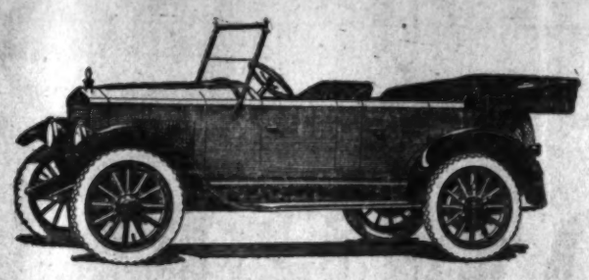

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AUTO KEEPS MAN AT 83 IN VIGOR OF FIRST YOUTH

Veteran Buick Driver Of Seattle Has Motored Steadily Since 1915

Up in Seattle, where it rains most of the year and the sun shines now and then in the summer months, lives a man 83 years young who drives an automobile and goes wherever and whenever he wants.

He is J. W. Edwards, "Dad" Edwards.

He bought his first car in 1915 and since that time has become an ardent motor fan. He drives a Buick, has never driven any other car, and says he does not want to.

"'Dad' Edwards does not believe in fast driving," says R. F. (Bob) Thompson, general manager of the Howard Automobile Company, coast distributor of Buick cars.

"No sense in burning up the roads," says "Dad."

"You can look at the scenery and admire the sunsets when you're driving horses; you can feel them through the reins, but when you're driving a car if you look at the scenery you'll soon be in the woods," says he.

"Dad" was born near Ottawa, Canada, in 1836, in the heart of the back woods.

Seattle was a hamlet of a few hundred pioneers in 1867 when "Dad" arrived on the shores of Puget Sound and began his lumbering and mining activities.

"Dad" is past master at the art of duck shooting, trap shooting and golfing.

At the municipal links and the Earlington course he is a familiar figure.

Some day, he says, he will drive his car to California, but not until they improve the roads in Oregon and Washington.

Lifting Will Show If Bearings Are Loose

To test a wheel for loose bearings, jack it up and take hold of top and bottom spokes pulling and pushing in opposite directions. If no looseness is shown in this way, try lifting the hub to see if there is play in that direction. If any play is shown the bearings must be taken up.

TESTING FOR SHORTS

When the switch is open, yet sparks are seen upon disconnecting and touching lead wires, there is a short somewhere along the line. By repeating this test in different locations it is possible to locate the position of the short.

How New York Pays The Bill For Its Road Construction

Methods Of Financing Adopted By First State To Go Into Highway Building On Grand Scale

(By Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller)

Probably the largest single item of expenditure included in the annual appropriation law has to do with the building of our highways. Since 1898, when the first expenditure of state funds was made for their construction and maintenance, New York has expended or pledged over $155,000,000. This was not the first state aid, however, as nearly a century ago attempts were made to encourage the improvement of highways by legislative grants to turnpike and bridge corporations. These companies were allowed to charge toll rates regulated and afterward maintained by the state until acquired as free roads.

Up to the close of the nineteenth century the care and maintenance of the public highways was left almost completely to the localities, the boards of supervisors being restricted upon the amount of property assessed. But the new era of road construction in the Empire state began in 1898 when provision was made for the state to construct a few macadam roads, the cost to be apportioned among the state, counties and towns upon a basis of fifty, thirty-five and fifteen per centum of the cost.

In 1907 a new plan was adopted by which the counties paid two per centum for each $1,000 of assessed valuation per mile. The town paid one per centum and the state the balance, excepting that in no case could the county pay more than thirty-five per centum or the town more than fifteen per centum of this assessed valuation. For the improvement of the town roads the state paid under the "Money System Act" to each town which had abandoned its antiquated labor system and paid its highway tax in cash, a sum equal to twenty-five per centum of the tax levied. The amount paid to the towns in 1899 was $34,517. During the last fiscal year there was paid $2,277,595.74, while the combined sum during the past two decades amounts to approximately $21,000,000.

In 1905, however, occurred the first of the two great highway bond issues, which to date amount to $100,000,000. That year a constitutional amendment was passed authorising the issuance of $50,000,000 fifty-year bonds. This issue became obligated by 1913, and of the second $50,000,000, adopted by referendum, $35,000,000 has been obligated. In order to meet these issues for redemption, a sinking fund has been provided, which at the close of the last fiscal year amounted to almost $26,000,000. The annual contribution to this fund last year amounted to $4,924,842.55. The first $50,000,000 was expended in building short stretches of roads scattered throughout the state. These highways began nowhere and ended nowhere, and if they had been allowed to remain without connecting links would have been practically useless.

In order to complete these disconnected roads, special appropriations amounting to $13,955,000 were made for the so-called expedited route. The act appropriating the second $50,000,000 for highway improvement was passed in 1912, and of this sum $20,000,000 is for state highways and $30,000,000 for county roads, the amount being apportioned among the counties according to population, area and mileage of improved road. Constitutional provision incorporated in the good road section provides for the creation of a sinking fund of at least two per centum per annum to discharge the principal and interest of these bonds.

The counties and towns can be compelled to pay their proportionate share, but in no instance is the county to be called upon for more than 35/100ths and no town for more than 15/100ths of the cost. Another effort of the state to improve its highways has to do with the elimination of grade crossings, which, so far, has unfortunately progressed slowly. Under the present law, the state pays one-half of the cost of this work, in the case of stateroads, and the railroad the remaining half. Where the highways are part of the country system, the county is required to pay one-half, while the difference is divided proportionately among the state, county and towns. The present distribution of town highway funds is under the direction of the State Comptroller, who disburses this state aid upon a computation based upon the valuation per mile.

Perhaps the most significant act on the state's part in aiding the good roads movement, however, arose in connection with the method of financing its share. Up to 1905 it had been the state's practice to pay for these improvements out of the annual receipts of the treasury. But the fallacy of including such expenditures soon became apparent, and after that time New York decided upon the policy of providing the necessary moneys by the creation of a state debt. It was pointed out that this outlay is for the benefit of the people of the state and in no sense to be considered an ordinary expenditure. It was, therefore, eminently proper that these costs should be distributed over a long period of years.

Briefly described, the issuance of these securities proved to be a device whereby this Commonwealth was enabled to spread over a series of years payments exceeding already over $120,000,000, which amount would otherwise have to be met out of current taxes. In substance, such is the scheme whereby New York has been enabled to practically rebuild its highways.

DRIVING TIP

Cultivate the habit of coasting around corners or going into second speed. Turning corners at speed imposes intense strain on all parts of the mechanism and should be avoided for that reason, in addition to which it akems for skids. Further, turning at speed is exceedingly bad for the tires.

Goodyear Co. Pays Big Sum For Relief Of Its Employes

In the eleven years of its existence, the Relief Association of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has paid G.$78,899.10 compensation for sickness and accident to 4,161 of its members. This means an average of G.$18.95 for each person drawing benefits. Death benefits for the same period amounted to G.$157,878.00, covering 158 recorded deaths.

The Association held its organization meeting in the factory office, January 13, 1909. There were 186 signers to the charters, fifty-eight of whom are still with Goodyear.

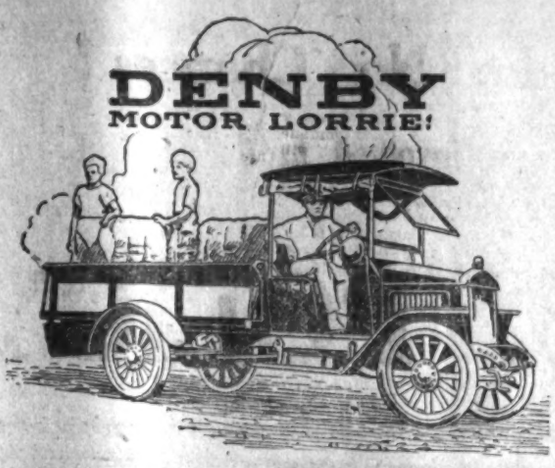
AMERICA'S CARS

There are 5,000,000 cars in regular use in the United States. This indicates that at an average milage of 300, which is low, the total mileage equals 15,000,000,000 per annum, which, multiplied by an average of three passengers, means that the total pasenger mileage is 45,000,000,000.

WHEEL CONE INSPECTION

Inspect the cones of your front wheel bearings occasionally. When they begin to wear through at the bottom they use a lot of power and should be shifted. Turn them one-quarter around. This brings a new surface into use and so prolongs the life of the bearing.

DENBY MOTOR LORRIE!



The Secret of Denby Success

A THOUSAND and one details, only apparent as the user better knows his lorry, contribute to Denby superiority. Most ton-miles per gallon is fast becoming a slogan of an army of Denby users in every clime under as many different haulage conditions.

Load capacities: 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 5 tons.

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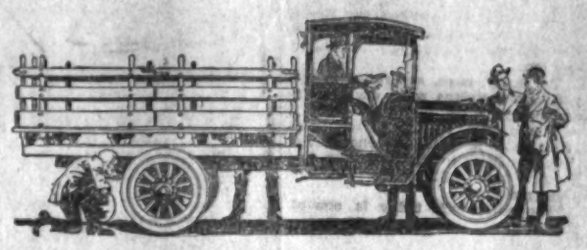

THE Maxwell Motor Truck is not a converted pleasure car. It is a real, scientifically constructed 1 ton truck, built with proverbial Maxwell engineering precision to give more ton miles per gallon of petrol, to run longer without repair, to be easier in its wear and tear on tyres than any truck of similar capacity made.

And all this without sacrificing in the least its ability to carry its rated load through any ordinary kind of road condition. That is why the Maxwell 1 ton Motor Truck has met with such favor with truck users in every land.

Magneto, Worm Drive, 10 foot loading space, Electric Lights and Gcnerator. Right or Left Hand Drive optional.

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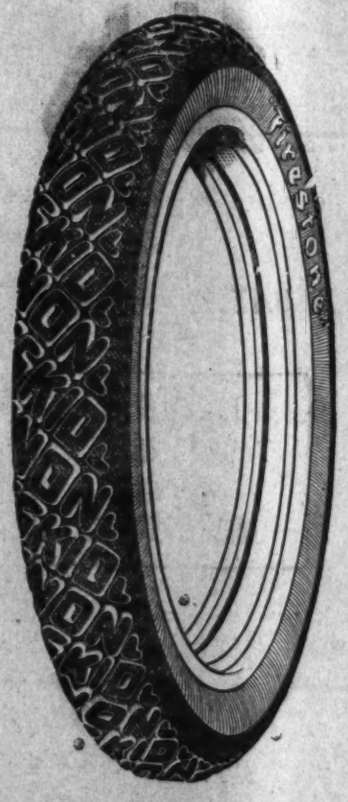

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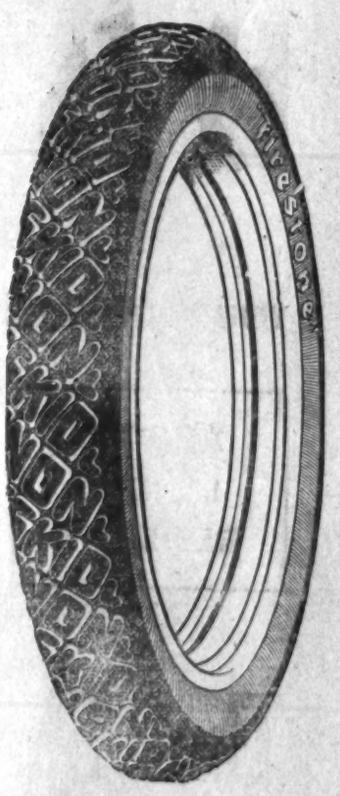

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EASY CONTROL OF ESSEX HELPS PREVENT MISHAPS

Most Motor Car Accidents Due To Carelessness Of Public, Says Hudson Head

"By far the greater number of accidents attributed to motor cars are not the fault of either the automobile or the driver," said Harry S. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, of New York, after reading the local reports of accidents. "Traffic policemen of long experience with whom I have talked, say that a large percentage of the mishaps reported are due to the public's lack of caution.

"In many cases, according to the police, pedestrians seem deaf, dumb and blind. Often they 'go to sleep' in the middle of the street. The roller skate is held responsible for more accidents to children than the motor car. Children's bicycles come next.

"The automobile today is one of the most perfectly controlled forms of transportation. This has resulted from the perfection of design of braking mechanism. In the new Essex, for instance, the brake hands are fourteen inches in diameter and an inch and three-quarters wide. The ample proportions of the brakes, combined with ease of control, assure the utmost safety even under the hardest driving conditions.

"The designers of the Essex have made it so easy to control that it can be handled safely by any woman who drives her own car. Special attention has been paid to the controls which are placed within easy reach of the driver while the performance of the car itself and its notable flexibility help in making the car as notable for its safety as it is for its strength."

Finding The Miss By Checking Vibrators

Some drivers prefer to hold down one vibrator at a time, noting the effect on the engine when trying to find a miss. If the engine slows town it is a live cylinder; if no effect is produced it is a dead cylinder. This is the same reasoning as is used when short-circuiting the plugs with a screwdriver.

A SIMPLE MIXTURE TEST

It would seem that every car owner ought by this time to be warned against running on too rich a mixture. However, ordinary observation proves that they are not so warned. Let us, therefore, suggest that when a dark red flame appears at the opened priming cocks, when a black smoke issue from the muffler and there is a strong odor at the exhaust, with a noticeable loss of power, the mixture is undoubtedly too rich. In fact, every owner ought to apply one or more of these tests to make sure he is not running over-rich unknowingly.

Take No Chances!

You may become involved in an accident any day. Therefore, take out an

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which relieves you of personal loss, liability and third party claims at a small cost annually. Write for a prospectus.

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It's sometimes very funny— if nobody is hurt — to witness a motor-car accident where "the other fellow" is concerned. What would YOU think, though, if YOU had an accident with YOUR car, and had to pay a third-party claim, or else foot a big bill for repairs to YOUR car?

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Sporting and Comic Picture Section

Sunday, August 17th, 1919

Bringing Up Father

YES MUM - I PUT THIRTY GALLONS OF GASOLINE IN - THAT'S ENOUGH FOR 300 MILES -
GOOD - AS WE ARE GOING ON A LONG TRIP -
AN' I PROMISED JERRY I'D JOIN HIS PARTY - WHAT'LL I DO?
1
IF 30 GALLONS IS GOOD FOR 300 MILES - LET'S SEE - FIVE GAZINTA 10 TWICE -
2
NOW THE TANK IS EMPTY - I'LL PUT BACK SIX OUNCES - THAT'LL TAKE US AS FAR AS I WANT TO GO!
3
JOHN - YOU HAVE THE CAR IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER!
AN' HE DRIVES WELL -
THANK YOU - SIR!
4
LOOKS TO ME AS IF THE CAR STOPPED!
?
NOW - WHAT'S THE MATTER?
5
WELL - WHAT'DYE KNOW ABOUT THAT? THE GASOLINE IS ALL GONE -
GIMME A BUCKET AN' I'LL GO TO A GARAGE FOR SOME!
THIS IS AWFUL!
6
JOHN WILL LOOK FOR THE LEAK - YOU HURRY BACK!
YES - MAGGIE!
7
WELL JERRY - DID YOU GIT ME TELEGRAM?
I DID AND HERE WE ARE WITH THE WAGON - GIT IN -
8
SING ANOTHER ONE - JIGGS -
HOLD THAT NOTE - BOYS!
GOOD BOY!
STOP RIGHT HERE!
9
SOME ONE OUTSIDE TO SEE YOU - MR. JIGGS!
IT MUST BE HICKEY - HE'S AFRAID TO COME IN -
GIT HIM IN - JIGGS -
10
COME IN HERE - YOU INSECT!!
11
IT MUST HAVE BEEN HIS WIFE
HIS HOME LIFE IS LIKE MINE!
POOR JIGGS!
GEO McMANUS
12

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1919

ALBANY NINE HELD ON SHIP

Quarantine Prevents Sailors From Playing But Practice Game Is Staged

BRADLEY'S NINE WINS, 8-6

Busy Baseball Week Promised If Series Against Japanese Starts Saturday

The hoisting of the yellow flag on the U.S.S. Albany interfered with yesterday's baseball matinee but when the nine from the cruiser failed to show up Captain Bradley and Hopkins picked two teams that went through a practice game to an 8-6 score, Bradley's nine winning. The game gave Verne Clair his first chance in a Shanghai uniform. Clair caught six innings and showed up well.

This afternoon a double attraction is billed with the Red and Blue Sox playing the opener and the coolies performing for the first time in public against a picked team of Shanghai youngsters in the second. The first game will be called at three o'clock.

A big crowd is expected to be out to watch the coolies. The Chinese have developed a fast infield and although the outfield is a little weak the team plays pretty fair ball. A week ago they lost to the youngsters by a 10-9 score.

Johnny Scott will oppose Gill on the mound in the Sox game.

Practice Game Was Good

Yesterday's practice game brought out a few old timers. Doc Clapp was back in harness and punctuated his return with a clout that was good for a home run. Doc made it three bases because of the distance between the sacks. He reached third and decided to call it a day.

Cy Wilhoit also connected with one for four sacks, the circuit wallop driving Gill in ahead of him in the third and giving his team a two-run lead.

The game was a see-saw affair with plenty of husky hitting.

Series Against Japanese

The local club plans a series against a picked team of Japanese and a series will be staged for the Championship of the Settlement. Arrangements will probably be made this week to inaugurate the series next Saturday. The teams will probably play the best three out of five. This will mean games next Saturday and Sunday and the following Saturday and Sunday. If a fifth game is necessary, the plan is to stage it on Sunday afternoon, September 6.

The Japanese nine will be the pick of 20 teams now playing in the Japanese Hong League.

Cricketers vs. Locals

Nothing has yet been said about a game between the Shanghai team and the Shanghai Cricket Club but this will probably wind up a successful season that has been marked by excellent baseball. The annual game between the cricketers and baseballers would be a fitting climax to the year.

Wilmington Due Here

Should the U.S.S. Wilmington arrive in port today or tomorrow there will be a game on Wednesday afternoon between Shanghai and the nine from the gunboat. The games between the Red Sox and Blue Sox are scheduled for Tuesday and Thuraday afternoons and if arrangements can be made to start the series against the Japanese on Saturday, it will be a busy baseball week.

WHAT DEMPSEY DID

Professor Jim Byrne, official physician of a Toledo athletic club, gave Jess Willard, loser of the championship, an exhaustive examination and later told what he found was wrong with the big fellow.

Briefly, the Byrne statement amounts to about this:

"Willard's jaw was dislocated and is giving him a great deal of pain. His frontal bone on the right side of his face was shattered, and from what I saw it seems to me that an operation will be necessary before he gets the right sort of relief. The ex-champion has other injuries and lacerations, but none of them is of a serious character. His floating ribs are mashed and decidedly painful, and it will take some time for them to get back to normal.

"All told, I should say that it will be at least six weeks before Willard is back to normal condition and able to move about comfortably," said Byrne. "He got a tremendous beating and, due possibly to his rather soft condition, was an easy victim to the heavy punches of Dempsey."

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Verily, the giddy stretch of Foochow Road is no place for the unworldly. It is too hectic a byway for the abstracted. As part of the itinerary for a meditative stroll it classifies as a complete flivver. If you doubt it ask Zien Zyn-sung.

Zien is by way of being a schoolmaster and a few evenings ago he started out for a constitutional. Wrapped in reflections having to do with the class room and its problems he wandered about the streets and turned at last into the Sze Ma Loo. And things began to happen to him.

Jolted rudely out of his reflective mood Zien found himself surrounded by a small crowd, three members of which were complaining about his having stepped on their feet. Zien didn't think he had been quite so absent minded as to have done this without realising it, but he apologised politely and hoped for forgiveness. The three casualties, however, said that an apology was of no use to them and suggested that about $5 would salve their injured feelings. Zien explained that he had come away from home without his pocketbook, but if they felt that they had really been damaged through his thoughtlessness he would try to make it right if the three would accompany him to his school. No cheers followed the offer. Instead one Mo Zung-kyung, who appeared to be the chiefly aggrieved party, said that if Zien didn't have any money he would have to furnish reparation in some other medium and forthwith, assisted by one Tsang Ah-nyi, stripped the schoolmaster of his long gown. While Tsang kept Zien entertained with further warm conversation Mo slipped round the corner. Presently he returned and handed Zien a slip of paper which he readily recognised as a pawn ticket for his gown. Mo and Tsang then left.

Zien went to a police station and reported the occurrence. Then he started for home. On the way he met Mo and Tsang. They told him that they knew of his trip to the station and impressed it upon him that such procedure was a mistake, as they would come around and give him the trimming of his life after they got out of jail—if Zien's taletelling landed them in that institution.

It did. Mo for a year and Tsang for six months. The two expressed great astonishment over the charge brought against them in the Mixed Court. Mo said he had never heard of such an occurence. As a matter of fact he had been in the Native City throughout the evening in question. Tsang said the only reason he hadn't been in the Native City was that he had come to see a friend in the Settlements. Both seemed deeply pained over the outcome.

Perils Of Dining Out

Tsung Ah-ling arrived in the witness box at the Mixed Court the other morning in very dilapidated condition. He leaned heavily against the side of the box. Beginning at a point located on one side of his face a bloodstain extended down across his jacket and well down the length of one trousers-leg. The court requested Tsung to tell in his own words how he came to be in such shape. Tsung glared briefly at Woo Tsung-liang and Zien Lok-loong, who stood in the prisoners' dock, and began.

He had been walking along Avenue Edward VII the day before, he said, and was passing a teashop when these two men had called to him and invited him to take tea with them. He accepted and they had the tea. Then one of the two suggested that they might as well have something to eat too as it was getting near supper time. They invited him to take food. This was agreeable to him, Tsung stated, and he thanked his hosts and accepted. They had several bowls of noodles and a few other courses. After they had finished the servant brought around the bill. Woo passed it to Zien. Zien passed it over to the witness. Tsung protested that he had been under the impression all along that he had been a guest at the party. Besides he didn't have any money. The announcement of this last fact seemed to enrage Woo, who pulled a pair of scissors out of his pocket and started trimming the witness' features.

Woo, when called on for his story, disclaimed all ownership of the scissors. Tsung had stabbed himself, his only part in the affair. Woo declared, had been to call the police—who had immediately and unreasonably put him under arrest.

Zien said the story about the restaurant bill was all wrong. What had started the trouble was his request that Tsung pay him 86 cents which was owing and Tsung's insistence on a settlement for 40 cents cash. This had brought on a fight and Tsung had evidently thought to avoid the issue by committing suicide.

The court figured that Tsung's injuries would be about offset by six months penence—four for Woo and two for Zien.

Dog Gone!

Kyi Quan-nyoen was one of a score or more of citizens who attended at the Mixed Court yesterday to explain why they were keeping dogs without the necessary Municipal license. Kyi had the only brand new excuse of the lot. The dog in question, he told the court, did not legitimately belong to him. It was a stray dog which had apparently formed a deep attachment to his family. He had tried his best to drive it away, but it wouldn't go. The court ruled that in such case the only thing to do was take out a license and fined Kyi $1.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

AHEM!!
HILDAS BET
OH DEAR— I'M SO DUMB— I DONT SEEM TO GET ONTO THE GAME AT ALL
NOW— LETS S-E-E— OH BET THE POT— YOU HAVE A CRACH
GET THE FACE ON JIMS WIFE— OH WAIT TILL HE GETS HOME— HIS WIFE AINT WON A POT TONIGHT— HE'LL BE PROTECTED BY THE GAME LAWS THASS ALL
HA-HA-PANT BE ATTENTIVE— SEE HE WOULDNT SHOW HIS WIFE HOW TO MAKE CHANGE
INDOOR SPORTS
TIPPING OFF THE CHICKEN OF THE PARTY TO THE NEW GAME WHILE YOUR WIFF A BIG LOSER GIVET YOU THE O.O.

At The Theaters

Following today's matinee at the Apollo theater at which new episodes of the serial picture, "The Lightning Raider," will be shown, in tonight's program the main offering will be the screen version of the comedy drama "Father and the Boys," made famous on the speaking stage by William H. Crane.

"It Happened to Adele," in which Gladys Leslie is star, opens at the Apollo tomorrow as the feature of the new program, which includes a Lonesome Luke comedy called "An Ozark Romance," and Pathe's British and American Gazettes. Edna May, Vitagraph star, is to be seen again here in the Apollo weekend bill. She appears in "Salvation Joan," heralded as a Vitagraph de luxe feature in seven parts. This program opens Thursday at the Apollo.

The current offering at the Olympic is "The Prize Packets," a company of vaudeville entertainers. A matinee will be given by the company this afternoon and evening performances will continue for a short season.

Two features are included in the bill at St. George's Garden for tonight. Prince Rigadin, one of the big successes at the Palais Royal Theater in Paris, is one of these, and the other is a comedy film called "Madame and Her Godson."

Blanch Sweet stars in "The Silent Partner," a modern-day drama, which will be shown today and tomorrow at the Victoria theater.

At the matinee and tonight at the Isis Theater "Chicken Casey," an Ince comedy drama, will be shown with added episodes of "The Lightning Raider." Tomorrow "Sister of Six" with Bessie Love as star will be shown at the Isis with more episodes of "The Lightning Raider."

Bostock's Circus continues to draw big crowds at Chang Su Ho's Gardens. A matinee performance will be given today. It is announced that the engagement will continue for but a few nights more.

-:- Swimming Standings -:-

Standing of Swimmers in Rowing Club 1919 Series

	Length handicap.	Running Headers.	2-lengths handicap.	Standing Headers.	Length Bet. Strokes.	Plunge Distance.	2-lengths handicap.	Throwing Polo Ball.	Composite Race.	Total.
Barnes, E. G.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Brand, W. M. S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Brodie, E. A.	3	4	2	2	0	0	3	1	1	16
Brown, J. B.	1	3	3	3½	4	1	2	4	1	22½
Donald, A. E.	1	0	0	0	3	2½	1	3	1	11½
Fardel, H. L.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Featherstonhaugh E. V.	4	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	10
Goldman, A. P.	2	2	1	3½	0	0	4	1	1	14½
Henry, F.	0	0	1	0	1	2½	0	1	1	6½
Henry, J. E.	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Johns, J. N.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nash, A. E.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Page, P. S.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Scriven, A. E.	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	6
Starling, A. W.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yates, Smith	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4

Points are allotted as follows: First place 4, Second place 3, Third place 2, while 1 point is allowed to each competitor in each event who does not get one of the first three places.

Entry lists are now exhibited on the table in the dressing room of the Rowing Club for the various events that will be included in the Club's annual swimming gala and aquatic sports scheduled to take place on the evenings of August 29 and 30, beginning each night at 9:15 p.m.

The main events will be:

1—One length handicap.

2—Life saving race—two lengths. Competitors are drawn in pairs and the two partners act as rescuer and rescued for one length of the bath in turn.

3—100-yards Club Championship.

4—Two lengths handicap.

5—Throwing the polo ball handicap.

6—Running headers. Points for this event count, in conjunction with those for the standing headers on the second day of the gala, for the Holloway Challenge Cup. Three plain dives and one "swallow" dive.

7—Water Polo. "Jiangdaws" v. the Club.

Second day

1—Obstacle race.

2—Plunge for distance (handicap).

3—Standing headers. One dive each from 4th and 6th step of platform and two dives from the top step.

4—Blindfold race (two lengths).

5—Two lengths breast stroke handicap.

6—220-yards handicap.

7—Pillow fight competition in costume.

8—Water Polo. Rowing Club v. International Swimming Club.

In addition to the above program there will, it is hoped, be a few events specially reserved for the gentler sex, both in swimming and diving, and also a couple of races and diving competitions for the boy members.

Furthermore, there will be included on the card at least three of the local Championships—100-yards, 880 yards and throwing the polo ball.

The other Championships of Shanghai have been allotted as follows:

International Swimming Club gala: 220 yards and graceful diving.

Police Swimming gala: 440 yards and plunge for distance.

So far no news has been forthcoming regarding the Police gala, but there seems to be no legitimate grounds for expecting this function to be abandoned this year. If, however, it should not take place, an additional one each of the local championships will be allotted to the Rowing Club and S.I.S.C. galas, the plunge for distance at the former and the 440 yards at the latter.

E. V. Fetherstonhaugh has returned from his vacation and is said to be in great condition. He has entered his name for most of the events at the Rowing Club gala. There should be some speedy travelling witnessed in the two 100-yards championships, the Club event and the Shanghai event, when Fetherstonhaugh, Brodie, Goldman, Mears and all the local sprinters will probably be starters.

Tomorrow's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, whether permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m:

1. March—Czx Czk ....Thurban
2. Overture—Samiraddo ..Rossini
3. Waltz—Amitdo ....Waldteufel
4. Selection—Folk Songs of Italy .....Rampozotti
5. (a) One Step—Hawaliana Kaiulana
   (b) Fox Trot—Round her back she wears a ribbon ..Morton
6. Selection—The Casino Girl Englander

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Lawn Bowls

The semi-final of the Lawn Bowls Pairs Championship of Shanghai was played off yesterday afternoon on the Lawn Bowls Club's greens between Messrs. Malcolm and Bisset (holders) and Burnside and Stormes before one of the largest gatherings of spectators yet seen at a Lawn Bowls contest.

Exceptionally fine bowling throughout the twenty-one ends contested was witnessed. In the 11th end, Burnside and Stormes pulled up on their opponents by scoring 5 and in the 20th end Malcolm and Bisset, who were three down, also scored 5. A very sporting shot was tried by Burnside with the last wood of the match, when his side were lying two woods, thus having made a tie of the score; he tried to put in an extra instead of playing an extra end but the wood carried narrow and instead of scoring knocked Malcolm's last wood in, thus putting out one of the two woods lying. It was bad luck that this last wood fell narrow and very sportsmanlike of Burnside to attempt to score a third wood when he could have easily left things as they were and played an extra end to decide who should compete with the winners of Messrs. Ferrier and Taylor versus Macdougall and Sheridan the other contestants in the semi-finals.

The final of yesterday's match was a very narrow one the score board reading 21 to 20 in favor of Malcolm and Bisset.

S. L. B. C. Competition

A match keenly contested throughout was played yesterday afternoon between the members of the S. L. B. C. on their own ground for four handsome silver cups presented by Mr. J. J. Sheridan, one of the oldest members of the Club.

The conditions of the contest were that the rink scoring the greatest margin of points over their opponents be declared winners and Messrs. Simmons, Emmett, Campbell and Fowler were the lucky ones, compiling a score of 27 to 8 against Messrs. Thomson, Payne, Marshall and Sampson.

At the conclusion of the match Mr. W. N. C. Allen, Captain of the Club, in a few appropriate words congratulated the winners on their exhibitions of skill in rolling the woods true and thanked Mr. J. J. Sheridan for his very generous gift, calling on those present for three hearty cheers for the donor

(Continued on Page 3)

RECS SCORE WIN OVER THE POLICE

Ollerdessen And Barrett Star With Willow, Making 96 And 93 Not Out

PARSEES BEAT CUSTOMS

Garkari Is High Batsman; Stagg's Team Is Victor In S.C.C. Match

With a stand well filled with spectators the Shanghai Recreation Club took the Shanghai Municipal Police Cricket Club into camp yesterday to the tune of 210 for four wickets against 112 all told.

The Police, who batted first, sent Martin and Young in to face Ollerdessen and Bhoora and before any score had been put on the boards both the above players had to take the shelter of the pavilion, thanks to Ollerdessen-Bhoora and Bhoora-Ollerdessen combinations for their respective dismissals. Wainwright and Barrett then joined up and things began to hum, Barrett taking all the bowling and Wainwright keeping his end up to let the Skipper score—and score he did too.

Wainwright collected 16 while Barrett during the partnership found something like 70 of his 93-not-out innings. The rest of the Police team were sadly lacking, only being able to collect 3 between the lot. After getting set Barrett hit like, well, anything, and what with one ball going over into the Golf Club's summer links and another going over into the Recs' bowling greens, Barrett's two sixes, and several others which totaled 15 altogether for fours, no less than 5 balls were lost—a lost ball being a thing very rarely heard of these days, more especially out in this part of the world of cricket. Barrett was given two lives but as both were difficult, the fielders in each case facing the sun and the ball being lost in the firmament, nuff said.

During the whole of the Police innings there was not one bye, which is going some on the part of A. F. O. Good fielding, with the exception of the two cases mentioned, featured throughout the innings of the Police. Manley, who relieved Ollerdessen with the ball, was found too difficult to negotiate and had the satisfaction of taking 4 wickets for 29, with Bhoora taking 3 for 44 and Ollerdessen 2 for 40. Taylor, who is a new man with the Police, as is also Watson, was unfortunately run out before he had scored but he seems to shape well and it is hoped that next week he will give the cricketing public a little more to sum him up on.

The Recs had the satisfaction of sending in six men out of their eleven and knowing that all of them did so well that the Police score was passed without much trouble. Harry Ollerdessen was in great form for he stepped out to everything he had sent him and it either went for 4, 6, 4 or 3. Harry started slowly and surely but after he had got settled made things warm for the visitors and during his innings of 96 hit 4 sixes and 11 fours. The same thing happened during this innings as did during Barrett's, no less than 6 to 8 balls being lost and in the end it was something like a baseball match for the umpires had to carry spare pills in their pockets.

Ollerdessen hit all round the field and of all his walloping the most exceptional was that of sending Wainwright clean over the screen to the same place that Barrett's first six went—the summer golf links. After the Police score had been safely passed Harry stood out and hit, taking little trouble, for he seems to have been unable to do wrong, till about 85 was in the books to his credit, when he was missed three times in three consecutive balls.

Bhoora and Ellis, 39 and 23 not out, were still going strong when stumps were drawn. Wainwright's two for 106 were costly but well earned, for all, except Ollerdessen, who faced him did not seem at all comfortable, there being something in the delivery which deceived. Pelling's catch when he caught Ollerdessen was of the best. Fielding on the part of the visitors was not as good as that of their opponents, which was partly responsible for the big score put up against them, but taking all in all the game as a whole brought out some very

fine points as to 'how to bat,' as shown by Barrett and Ollerdessen. The figures were:

S. M. P.

R. M. J. Martin, c. C. Ollerdessen, b. Bhoora	0
S. C. Young, c. Bhoora, b. C. Ollerdessen	0
F. L. Wainwright, c. Ellis, b. Manley	16
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.), not out	93
H. C. Pelling, b. Bhoora	1
J. G. Adams, l.b.w., b. Bhoora	0
W. Fairbairn, c. Ellis, b. Manley	1
G. Sale, c. Bhoora, b. Manley	1
H. J. Taylor, c. and b. Manley	0
J. Watson, run out	0
W. J. McDermott, b. C. Ollerdessen	0
Extras	0
Total	112

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
C. Ollerdessen	9.5	4	40	2
C. Bhoora	17	4	44	3
W. Manley	8	3	29	4

S. R. C.

F. Milner, c. Sale	19
H. B. Ollerdessen, c. Pelling, b. Wainwright	98
A. J. Willis, st. Fairbairn, b. Young	22
J. J. Ellis, not out	23
A. J. Clark, c. Sale, b. Wainwright	5
C. H. Bhoora, not out	39
W. T. Manley, T. G. Main (Capt.), W. E. Wilson, C. E. Ollerdessen, A. F. Ollerdessen, did not bat	0
Extras	6
Total	210

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
G. Sale	10.3	2	47	1
F. L. Wainwright	14	–	105	2
S. C. Young	7	–	32	1
J. Watson	2	–	19	–

Shanghai Cricket Club members had a tussle yesterday among themselves when two teams were picked from those whose names commenced with any letter between A and L and M and Z.

Capt. Stagg in charge of the latter of the above two combinations won the toss and decided to bat first and in an innings of an hour and three-quarters picked up 162 all told. Stagg himself did well for he garnered in 54 in an innings of the soundest batting before he gave Barnes the first offer of a life during his stay in the field as a batsman. Barnes at point made no mistake.

Read and Norman, who run each other close for the second place on their side's score sheet, both played a good sound game with the bat; the former was stumped by Deeks who is very rarely napping when a chance of stumping comes along, and the latter was nicely caught by Lancaster, trying to make a six. Yates, J. M. Pearson and T. G. Pearson were the only others to reach double figures.

After tea Capt. Lover sent Clifford and Deeks to face Read and T. G. Pearson and after the former had picked up 22 out of 30-odd Pearson was credited with his wicket through the medium of a well held catch by J. M. Pearson. Deeks and Hayward carried on and at one time it seemed as if they were there for the night for scoring was slow, but after the 110 mark had been crossed the former of the above two was given out, l. b. w. to T. Pearson. Anderson, who was out for something like 10 minutes, picked up 18 runs in good hard hitting during which time Hayward had to go pavilionwards with 35 runs of the score to his credit.

Anderson was dismissed by J. M. Pearson having been held by White. White was also responsible for the retirement of Hayward but to T. G. Pearson's bowling. With 6 wickets to spare Lover decided to draw stumps and Knight and Lancaster who had become very comfortably set were recalled from the battle field. The Pearson brothers were the only ones able to do anything in the bowling, the younger of the two taking 3 wickets for 65 runs while the elder took the fourth wicket for 27. R. J. Tippin bowled two 'no balls' and was knocked for 17 runs while Read, who usually does well, was hit for 35 in 18 overs. Fielding was very good and throughout was the predominating feature of both innings.

The figures:

M to Z

H. Middleton, b. Clifford	1
J. M. Pearson, c. and b. Clifford	17
A. V. White, st. Deeks, b. Knight	3
E. G. Norman, c. Lancaster, b. Grimshaw	21
T. G. Pearson, c. Hayward, b. Clifford	12
E. W. Stagg (Capt.), c. Barnes, b. Langley	54
D. Yates, c. Lover, b. Knight	19
W. J. Monk, b. Knight	6
L. G. G. Taylor, not out	5
W. S. Read, st. Deeks, b. Knight	22
R. J. Tippin, c. Hayward, b. Knight	0
Extras	2
Total	162

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W	NB
R. Grimshaw	15	1	42	1	–
W. C. G. Clifford	13	–	35	3	–
C. Knight	8	–	51	5	–
H. Langley	6	–	31	1	–

A to L

W. C. G. Clifford, c. J. Pearson, b. T. Pearson	22
S. J. Deeks, l.b.w., b. T. Pearson	44
A. W. Hayward, c. White, b. T. Pearson	35
W. G. Anderson, c. White, b. J. Pearson	18
C. Knight, not out	25
W. O. Lancaster, not out	16
E. G. B. Lover (Capt.), E. G. Barnes, A. H. Leslie, H. Langley, R. Grimshaw, did not bat	0
Extras	12
Total	172

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W	NB
W. S. Read	18	5	35	–	–
T. G. Pearson	19	2	65	3	–
J. M. Pearson	6	–	27	1	–
R. J. Tippin	6	1	17	–	2
W. J. Monk	1	–	10	–	–
A. V. White	1	–	6	–	–

Parsees Beat Customs

The Parsee Cricket Club put it all over the Customs Cricket Club yesterday afternoon on their own ground to the tune of 82 to 49. With the wicket more favoring the batsman than the bowling, as could be seen by the way the deliveries rose and kicked all over the place Sarkari for the homesters in a well deserved manner collected 37 till Ogden, who bowled consistently through 14 overs, found his wicket.

S. F. Shroff for the home team was the only other one to reach double figures. Wray who came on late in the game did well, dismissing two batsmen in four balls without being hit for a single. Ogden with 6 for 37 and Nash with 3 for 29 were responsible for the rest of the wickets.

For the visitors Wray gathered in 11 before Daji held him to Shroff's bowling. Shroff again did well, capturing 7 wickets at a cost of 16 runs, while Ragi took the other three wickets for 27.

Parsee C. C.

R. F. Shroff, b. Ogden	0
E. D. Damri, b. Nash	1
R. Vicajee, b. Ogden	6
S. F. Shroff, c. Ogden, b. Nash	11
K. C. Sarkari, b. Ogden	37
M. D. Daji, l.b.w., b. Wray	8
R. H. Ragi (Capt.), c. Mellows, b. Ogden	6
B. S. Kumbatta, c. Nash, b. Ogden	5
B. D. Tata, b. Ogden	2
M. H. Kavarana, not out	0
H. Edulgee, st. Hicks, b. Wray	0
Extras	6
Total	82

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. M. Ogden	14	2	37	6
W. Nash	13	5	29	2
H. Wray	4	0	0	2

Customs C. C.

D. A. Heron, b. Ragi	2
P. McMahon, c. and b. Shroff	2
W. Nash, b. Shroff	5
S. V. Mills, b. Shroff	3
R. M. Ogden (Capt.), b. Ragi	8
E. M. Howell, c. Kavarana, b. Shroff	1
R. B. Close, c. Daji, b. Shroff	0
H. G. Wray, c. Daji, b. Shroff	11
T. Mellows, b. Shroff	1
A. P. C. Hicks, not out	9
W. Jenkins, b. Ragi	1
Extras	6
Total	49

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. H. Ragi	9.1	3	27	3
R. F. Shroff	9	7	16	7

HITTERS IN THE BIG LEAGUES

New York, July 13.—The big features of last week's record making, or record breaking, in the matter of baseball statistics was the sudden stop of Roger Peckinpaugh's hitting streak at Cleveland and of Bob Shawkey's winning string of victories on the mound. Peck, after hitting safely in 29 consecutive games, failed to get a hit in the first game of a double-header at Cleveland on Thursday. In the opening game of the series the day before Shawkey suffered his first defeat after ten straight victories.

Peckinpaugh, however, still continues to lead the American League batters with an average of .371. Gavvy Cravath still leads the regulars in batting in the National League, with .356. Jim Thorpe, the Giant cast-off, took a big jump last week and now has a mark of .297, but Jim has played in only twenty-six games.

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Lawn Bowls

(Continued from Page 2)

which were very readily given by all.

The following are the detailed scores:

Rink No. 1	
J. C. Macdougall (Skip)	Alex Samson (Skip)
R. T. Bowerman	V. Grundy
L. W. C. Lorden	Dr. Merrins
J. Dewar	P. M. Scott
21	19
Rink No. 2	
Albert Taylor (Skip)	J. T. Disselduff (Skip)
J. J. Sheridan	J. Valentine
F. Large	O. H. Blackburn
W. N. C. Allen	J. Buckley
22	19
Rink No. 3	
R. Simmons (Skip)	J. C. Thompson (Skip)
C. L. Campbell	E. Payne.
E. C. Emmett	C. W. Marshall
H. H. Fowler	F. A. Sampson
27	8
Rink No. 4	
A. D. Bell (Skip)	J. D. Gaines (Skip)
J. Munro	J. Frost
T. E. Trueman	C. P. Dawson
W. B. Pitt	D. M. Graham
Rink No. 6	
19	21
Ellis Hunter (Skip)	F. L. Marshall (Skip)
C. J. Head	S. Hammond
C. MacSweeny	D. McDonald
W. A. Turnbull	A. W. McCallum
19	18
Rink No. 7	
W. D. McCallum (Skip)	H. G. H. Cole (Skip)
J. McGavin	J. Park
S. M. S. Gubbay	F. T. Norbury
W. O. Ogden	H. G. Manwaring
23	13

S.L.B.C. v. Engineers Today

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club and the Marine Engineers' Institute will play on the S.L.B.C. greens this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Goods & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....	19.15
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	19.30
Soochow dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	19.36
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.58	....	15.30	16.29	....	19.56
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	*19.20*
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.28*	*18.12*	*19.50*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....	20.26
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....	21.20
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	21.58
Yehsah dep.	8.46	11.08	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	22.22
Changsu dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....	22.53
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.40	....	19.19	....	....	23.41
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.10	....	19.35	....	....	24.06

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Goods & Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30	17.50
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05	18.15
Changsu dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36	19.03
Yehsah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40	19.35
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30	20.15
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.58	....	14.48	16.52	....	20.38
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....	21.36
Langhwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..	*22.23*
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....	*22.40*
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	....	10.38	11.38	14.08	....	....	....	2.17
Soochow dep.	....	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	7.28	18.2	2.25
Jessfield dep.	....	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	8.5	22 31
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	11.0	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	....	24.46

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao dep.	6.00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	17.30	23.00	Zahkou dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	....	18.40	....
Kenshangmun dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	17.45	23.15	Hangchow dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	6.40	19.15	23.20
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.25	18.07	23.25	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	6.52	19.27	23.32
Zahkou arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	....	18.25	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	17.05	19.40	0.05

R. Restaurant Car.

Little Jimmy

1. "HURRUMPH-H!"
"NOW MY SON, WITH YOU SITTING RIGHT THERE AND THE TRAIN ABOUT TO START I FEEL ASSURED THAT WE'LL SOON BE ON OUR VACATION TRIP!"
2. "PAWDON ME BUT DIDN'T YOU-ALL FEWGIT SUMPIN'?"
"DIDN'T I TIP YOU FOR CARRYING OUR LUGGAGE?"
3. "NAWSUH! YO' JES SEEMED TO KINDUH FEWGIT IT LIKE!"
"I CAN'T HELP BUT THINK I'VE PAID YOU ALREADY!"
4. "FATHER, I DON'T REMEMBER SEEING YOU DO IT!"
"WELL, MAYBE—"
5. "THE PORTER MIGHT BE RIGHT."
"WELL ANYWAY, HERE YOU ARE!"
6. "THANK YOU, SUH!"
7. "DO HURRY, THE TRAIN'S JUST ABOUT TO START!"
"JIMMY!"
8. "BY CRACKEY! A KIDNAPPER!"
9. "HERE! WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY TRYING TO KIDNAP MY SON?"
10. "LISTE
NOT!
HUMA
OURA
A KN
DIS
IS
RMIN'
HE'S
A
UGHTA
!"
11. "WHY I HOPE YOU'LL ACCEPT MY MOST HUMBLE APOLOGIES!—"
"OH DAT'S ALL RI.' I GOTTA SON MESELF. JUS' GIT YER FRENS TUH LOOK IN ON OUR SHOW AN' WE'LL CALL IT SQUARE."
12.
13. "JIMMY! WHERE IS PAPA? DIDN'T HE FIND YOU?"
"MADAM—"
"NO'UM! LOOKEY! I GOT A DOLLAR!"
14. "CONDUCTOR, YO
STOP THE TRAIN
RETU
HUSBA
CONDUCTOR
"CALM YO
MADAM, IT WILL BE STOPPED AT THE FIRST SMALL STATION!"
VED ME
OSSERVATION
MY LOST
AN HONEST
OUTH AND
YOU SHOULD BE VERY PROUD OF HIM!"
15.
"LOOKEY PAPA! I GOT A WHOLE BIG DOLLAR!"
"WELCOME HOME!"
SWINNERTON